

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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**ORIGINAL**

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## EMBASSY IN PEKING DEMANDS PRC WITHDRAWAL FROM SENKAKUS

OW140409Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Apr (KYODO)--Japan Friday demanded China withdraw its fishing boats from Japanese territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands, the Japanese Embassy here said. The representation was made by Minister Mitsuro Donowaki, who called on Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Embassy officials said Donowaki expressed regrets over the territorial violation by Chinese fishing vessels.

In reply, Wang reiterated the Chinese stand toward the Senkaku Islands, saying they belong to China. He pledged, however, he would check about the presence of Chinese fishing boats off the islands.

## Fukuda, Ministers Comment

OW140627Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda ordered his cabinet Friday to deal carefully with the violation of Japanese territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands by armed Chinese fishing vessels. Fukuda told Friday's cabinet session he expected the question to be solved in a manner that would not damage overall relations between Japan and China. He expressed concern about the adverse effect caused by the incident to the resumption of talks for conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Fukuda then ordered his cabinet ministers to deal with the problem in a cool and calm manner.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said the peace treaty negotiations would not make headway unless the question of territorial violation was solved. The government will discuss the matter again after seeing Peking's response to a representation made through the Japanese Embassy in the Chinese capital Friday.

Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga told the cabinet meeting the Maritime Safety Agency would deal with the matter resolutely and calmly. He said the action taken by the agency was limited.

Sonoda said the Foreign Ministry would treat the incident separately from the issue of resuming peace treaty negotiations. Sonoda added, however, he thought it difficult for the time being to resume the talks.

The Liberal-Democratic Party was waiting to see how China would respond to the Japanese representation, in which Tokyo expressed deep regret over the incident near the Senkaku Islands. LDP Secretary-General Masayoshi Ohira said the party would give full backing to steps taken by the government. Ohira called on the government to take steps establishing Japan's jurisdiction over the islands.

## Naha Patrol Headquarters

OW140356Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Apr (KYODO)--The Maritime Safety Agency [MSA] set up a special patrol headquarters in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Friday as Chinese fishing boats continued to show their presence within and outside Japan's territorial waters off the Senkaku Islands.

MSA officials said 28 Chinese boats were operating within the territorial waters as of 9 a Friday, ignoring warnings by Japanese patrol ships that they leave the area. They said two more patrol ships will join the five other patrol ships now patrolling the area during Friday. Two other patrol ships will be added Saturday, bringing the total number of patrol ships in the area to nine.

Three aircraft, including a YS-11 plane, also are patrolling the area.

#### SPRING LABOR OFFENSIVE BEGINS WITH NATIONWIDE RAIL STRIKE

OW130949Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 13 Apr (KYODO)--This year's spring labor offensive for higher wages got under way in full swing Thursday as workers in the public and private sectors conducted strikes or held rallies as part of their unified struggle.

The unified struggle was called by the National Spring Joint Struggle Council (Kokumin Shunto) headed by Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

Spearheading Thursday's strike was the 437,000-member national Railway Workers' Union (Kokuro) which conducted strikes affecting ticket offices and wickets at 265 railway stations until noon. The Japanese National Railways mobilized non-union members to man the ticket offices and wickets in order to prevent passengers from entering the stations without tickets.

A similar strike was conducted last spring at stations in the Tokyo area. This year, however, it is being conducted on a nationwide basis, participated in by some 5,300 union members.

The 47,000-member National Railway Motive Power Union (Doro), made up chiefly of motormen, also is planning to enter into a 24-hour strike at midnight, resulting in the suspension of middle-and long-distance trains throughout the country.

Doro's strike will not affect the Shinkansen bullet trains and commuter trains in the Tokyo and Osaka areas.

Other member unions of the Council of Government Corporation and Public Enterprise Workers' Unions (Korokyo) also plan to conduct strikes Friday in concert with Doro's strike.

Member unions of the All-Japan Federation of Municipal Traffic Workers' Unions (Toshkikotsu) also ordered ground-based workers to strike for 30 minutes Thursday morning.

In addition, some member unions of the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union (Jichiro) and the National Federation of Water Supply Workers' Unions (Zensuido) struck for limited durations.

In the private sector, strikes were conducted by such unions as the National Trade Union of Metal and Engineering Workers (Zenkokukinzoku), National Federation of Printing and Publishing Industry Workers' Unions (Zeninsoren), all Japan Oil Workers' Union (Zensekiyu), Council of Governmental Special Corporation Employees (Seirokyo) and the All-Japan Federation of Private Broadcasting Employees' Unions (Minporen).

## INTERNATIONAL CHUCHE INSTITUTE HOLDS INAUGURAL CONGRESS

SK140428Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--The inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea was held on 9 April in Tokyo, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Set up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea.

The congress was attended by 11 members of the Organizing Committee of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and representatives from 10 countries and an international organization--Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon); Arne Herlov Peterson, writer and journalist of Denmark; Benzantry Christoph, vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Chawki Ajami, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism"; Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Genaro Carnero Checa, general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, secretary general of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Yaya Bagayoko, minister of information and telecommunications of the Republic of Mali; Mamadou Sako, secretary general of the Mali Peace Movement Committee; and Monica Vassilion, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus and director of its Woman Affairs Department.

Also present were representatives of more than 130 groups for the study of the chuche idea throughout Japan including Yasunobu Kuriki, director of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of Japan; Tomomi Narita, former chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification; Akira Iwai, general secretary of the committee; Tametomo Mitsui, honorary professor at the Tokyo metropolitan university; and other noted scholars, intellectuals and public figures of Japan, more than 800 in all.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was unanimously adopted at the congress amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

When Fujio Hanawa, deputy general secretary of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of Japan, declared the meeting open, the attendants of the meeting rose and loudly sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" to the accompaniment of music.

Toshio Higashitani, representative of the Osaka teachers' "Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea," made an opening address. In his opening address he said the inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea was convened as a reflection of the unanimous desire and demand of the world progressive people and extended heartfelt thanks and boundless respect, carrying the unanimous feelings of the entire attendants, to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the congress by Tametomo Mitsui, honorary professor at the Tokyo metropolitan university; Tomomi Narita, former chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Motofumi Makieda, chairman of Sohyo; Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification; and Akira Iwai, general secretary of the committee.

Yasunobu Kiriiki, director of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of Japan, on behalf of Kaoru Yasui, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, read his keynote report, entitled "Let Us Study the Chuche Idea."

Concluding the report, he said: "Representing the unanimous desire of all of us, I wholeheartedly wish the respected and beloved president good health and a long life for the reunification of Korea and her prosperity and development for the final victory of the world revolution and the eternal happiness of the people." The entire attendants rose to their feet and shouted at the top of their voices "Long live President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the chuche idea," expressing boundless reverence for the great leader with a prolonged, stormy applause.

Introduced at the congress were hundreds of congratulatory messages, from C.A. Kamara-Taylor, prime minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Ryokichi Minobe, governor of Tokyo; and prominent personages of many countries of the world and our country and Chongnyon organizations.

Speeches were made at the congress by Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; Benzantry Christopha, vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, secretary-general of the United Peoples' Party of Bangladesh; Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Yaya Bagayoko, minister of information and telecommunications of the Republic of Mali; Chawki Ajami, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism"; Arne Herlov Peterson, writer and journalist of Denmark; Genero Carnero Checa, general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; and Monica Vassilion, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus and director of its Woman Affairs Department.

The congress adopted the historic inaugural declaration "The Chuche Idea--The Sacred Banner of the Era of Independence" and the statute of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Professor at Hosei University Kaoru Yasui, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, was elected representative director. Directors of the institute elected there are Hwang Chang-yop, president of Kim Il-song University; Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Genero Carnero Checa, general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; Chawki Ajami, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study



of Kimilsongism"; Chrysanthos Savvides, member of the Executive Committee and special secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Arne Herlov Peterson, writer and journalist of Denmark; Eduard Hafner, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, secretary general of the United Peoples' Party of Bangladesh; Yaya Bagayoko, minister of information and telecommunications of the Republic of Mali; and a Japanese representative and a Malagasy representative.

Fujio Hanawa, deputy general secretary of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of Japan, made a closing address at the congress. He stressed that the foundation of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea was a great historic event of international significance as it reflected the demand of the era of independence.

When the congress was declared closed, the entire attendants rose to their feet and raised cheers, loudly shouting "Long live President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the immortal chuche idea!"

The historic inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea closed with the chorus of the song, "Long Live the Great Chuche Idea."

Genero Carnero Checa, general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, unable to repress his excitement, proposed to sing "Song of General Kim Il-song." The attendants burst into enthusiastic applause and loudly sang the song.

Prior to the inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the institute was held on 8 April in Tokyo. The foundation of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea will be a new historic milestone in the work of studying and disseminating the immortal chuche idea throughout the world.

#### Letter to Kim Il-song

SK140400Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IICI) held on 9 April in Tokyo. The letter said:

At the international seminar on the chuche idea held in Pyongyang in September last year, representatives from all continents and many countries of the world declared the present era to be an age of independence and decided to establish the International Institute of the Chuche Idea to study more deeply the chuche idea founded by you, president, and disseminate it widely throughout the world.

With the emotion we felt in sharing joy over the successes gained in Pyongyang still fresh in our memory, we have again gathered here in Tokyo today and had an inaugural congress of the IICI which we had desired so much. The inaugural congress heard passionate speeches following the keynote report, which reflects the unanimous will of the members of the IICI Organizing Committee. At the congress congratulatory speeches were made by prominent personages from the political, labouring, academic and press circles of Japan and many messages of greetings from noted figures and organizations of different countries of the world were read out.

The congress was held with success in an atmosphere of surging enthusiasm. It adopted an inaugural declaration of the IICI which mirrors the unanimous wishes of those assembled. The declaration made it clear that the time of subordination and humiliation is gone when the independence of the popular masses was ruthlessly trampled underfoot, that mankind has ushered in the era of independence, the era of chuche, and that history advances vigorously along the track of independence. And it stressed that the chuche idea is an integral system of idea, theory and method which gives most correct answers to all problems arising in achieving the independence of the country, the nation and the popular masses.

We who came from all continents of the globe have solemnly declared the founding of the IICI to the whole world with the great pride in having undertaken the glorious work of studying and disseminating the great chuche idea and with new hopes.

With the inception of the IICI today the institute's secretariat system has been established and it has become possible to hold a seminar regularly every month, open a library and hasten the publication of its organ and Secretariat information bulletin. Thus the IICI has taken its historic initial step as an international body for the study of the chuche idea, which is worthy of its name.

On the historic day of founding the IICI, we extend our unbounded thanks and highest honour to Your Excellency, respected and beloved president, who originated the immortal chuche idea, thereby brightly lighting the path to be followed by mankind. Deeming it our pleasure to have presented Your Excellency President with a gift, which cannot be exchanged for anything, by setting up the IICI in honour of the 66th birthday of your Excellency Esteemed President, we firmly pledge ourselves to open up a brilliant epoch for the people under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea, a new idea of a new age, fathered by Your Excellency President in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The IICI will conduct its activities with the main emphasis on explaining and propagandizing in a scientific and theoretical way the truthfulness and invincible vitality of the revolutionary world outlook and concrete revolutionary theories, strategy and tactics and revolutionary methodology clarified by the chuche idea and thus discharge its mission as the first international body for studying the chuche idea eagerly desired by the peoples of all countries of the world.

We who met at one place under the banner of the chuche idea today will creditably fulfil our honourable duty as pursuers of the chuche idea and its propagandists in firm unity irrespective of residences and languages. We wish that Your Excellency Great President will enjoy good health and a long life, brightening the world forever as the sun of chuche.

Long live Your Excellency Great President Kim Il-song!

Long live the immortal chuche idea!

#### Declaration Adopted

OW141055Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--The inaugural congress of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea held on 9 April in Tokyo adopted an inaugural declaration "The Chuche Idea--The Sacred Banner of the Era of Independence," according to a report.

In the first part of the declaration, entitled "Mankind Lives in the Era of Independence," the declaration says:

The history of mankind is the history of the people's struggle for independence. Independence is vital to man. The popular masses, the makers of history and the motive force of social progress, had always desired to live as their own masters and, to this end, waged ceaseless struggles. However, as they were not aware of a correct way to carve out their destinies by their own efforts, the people suffered repeated bitter setbacks and vicissitudes for a long time in their struggle for independence. Through their persistent struggle for independence, however, they at length put an end to the old era in which domination and subjugation were predominant, and ushered in a new era in world history.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song has taught: "Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence."

Ours is a new age of history, an era of independence. The peoples who were held in contempt in the past, with their independence trampled down, have cast off the yoke of subordination, emerged as the proud masters of their destiny, the masters who rule the world, and are shaping the course of history independently and creatively. The sacred banner of independence is fluttering vigorously on the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America which had long remained colonial continents, and hundreds of millions of people on these three continents have won national liberation and independence and entered the road of independent development.

As a result of the united efforts of the new-emerging countries, the old international order has been broken up and a new international order based on independence is being established. Gone forever is the age of subordination and humiliation, the era in which a few great powers controlled at will the destinies of most of the countries and nations in the world. On the arena of history the leading role has changed hands and the right to a voice passed to the people. This is a great gain won by their tireless struggles for independence. "Let's defend independence!"--this has become the militant slogan of the people of our age. It is a sacred and glorious duty of all the people of our age to fight for independence. Mankind has entered the era of independence, the age of chuche, and history is advancing vigorously along the course of independence.

In the second part, entitled "The Chuche Idea Illumines the Road of Struggle for Independence," the declaration says:

A new era necessitates a new ideology. The chuche idea is a great idea which has emerged to meet the demand of our era, a new era of history in which the masses of the people march along the road of independence. The chuche idea is not a certain "existing theory," but an original theory newly created in the practical revolutionary struggle; it is an idea-theoretical sum total of the historic struggle of the popular masses to defend independence.

The essential characteristic of the chuche idea is that it firmly defends the independence of the popular masses and clearly indicates the road of their struggle for independence. Precisely for this reason, the chuche idea represents the great guiding ideology of our era in which all peoples are advancing along the road to independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song taught: "In a nutshell, the idea of chuche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The chuche idea enables the masses of the people to defend their position and fulfil their role as masters in the revolution and construction, and lights up the correctest path along which they carve out their own destiny by themselves, with a consciousness of their being masters. The chuche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. The discovery of the philosophical theory of chuche marks a really great event in human history.

Thanks to the philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything, man has become deeply conscious of his dignified position and great role and the philosophical thinking of mankind has been put on a new scientific footing. This new philosophical theory provides the correctest views on nature and society and gives an invincible weapon to cognize and remould the world in a scientific way.

The chuche idea teaches that the masses of the people who are masters of all things and the basic factor in deciding everything ought to take the attitude of a master, the independent and creative stands, in their practical activity or remaking nature and transforming society.

Chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy, and self-defence in national defence--these are the guiding principles for applying the chuche idea in all fields. These principles serve as the guiding compass to be maintained in getting rid of all sorts of subjugation and inequality and building an independent, sovereign state which is dignified, rich and powerful. The chuche idea provides a new guiding theory reflecting the requirement of our time. This guiding theory is evolved with the masses of the working people as the central factor and based on their role. Precisely herein lies the source of the greatness, originality, truthfulness and indestructible vitality of the theory propounded by the chuche idea. It is thanks to the chuche idea that the scientific guiding theory proceeding from the position and role of the working masses, the subject of history and the motive force of social development, has been worked out for the first time.

The chuche theory gives the most correct answers to all problems arising in materializing the independence of a country, a nation and the popular masses and clearly indicates the road for them to follow. The chuche idea is a great idea showing a scientific method of leadership. With the clarification of this new leadership method the chuche idea has become the perfect guiding ideology of our time which involves a guiding idea, guiding theory, and guiding method.

The chuche-oriented method of leadership represents an integrated system of leadership principle, work method and work style, under which the masses of the working people defend the independent and creative stands and perform their responsibility and role as masters in the revolution and construction. The chuche-based leadership method has provided a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon to organize and mobilize hundreds of millions of popular masses to the sacred cause of creating an independent and creative life.

The creation of the chuche idea marks a great event which is of epochal significance in the development of human thought and in the people's struggle for independence. Thanks to the chuche idea, a world outlook giving the greatest importance to people has been established for the first time in the history of human thought and a correct guiding theory and method enabling the popular masses to shape their destiny independently and creatively [has been] formulated.

When the masses of the people firmly take the chuche idea as their guiding ideology, theory and method, they will be freed once and for all from every form of subordination and the centuries-old desire of mankind for enjoying an independent and creative life [will be] translated into a veritable reality.



In the third part, entitled "The Banner of Chuche Is Invincible," the declaration says: The chuche idea spreads widely, throwing its brilliant rays over the whole world. Because of its profound truth, the chuche idea is firmly gripping every heart and finding support and echo among hundreds of millions of people.

For what reason is the chuche idea rapidly spreading with so great influence and attraction? It is because this great idea indicates the road along which the popular masses realize their mission and carve out their destiny, the bright road along which they gratify their centuries-old desire and aspiration for enjoying an independent and creative life.

The founding of the chuche idea--this was a brilliant solution of the task set by human history, which human beings had so much wanted to see from generation to generation through centuries.

By teaching the popular masses the great truth that they are masters of their destiny and they have also the capacity of hewing out their destiny, the chuche idea indicates the way of enlisting their inexhaustible creative powers to eliminate all types of domination and subjugation and build a new society where all people can enjoy a fruitful, happy life as real masters of nature and society.

No lengthy explanation is necessary as to why the world people are so eager to embrace the chuche idea and study and follow it. The chuche idea is an idea consistent with the basic aim and desire of the people of our time who demand independence and want to live as their own masters; it is an idea which has unfolded a vivid picture of future society in which man's independence is finally materialized. That is why progressive mankind holds this great idea dear.

The force of truth is powerful and irresistible, for the undeniable truth it contains, the chuche idea, is spreading with an uncontrollable force and becomes the main trend of our time. It is regarded as an acknowledged truth that without assimilating the chuche idea it is impossible to understand the social progress and the process of changes taking place in the world and that without taking this idea as one's guideline, one cannot discharge one's mission as a pioneer of the times. Hence, the ranks of people who believe in the chuche idea and study and follow it are rapidly growing as days go by.

Today the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea has entered a new stage. It is carried on over the length and breadth of the world. The international seminars on the chuche idea, from those in Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Peru, Madagascar and Japan to that in Pyongyang, which were held on a grand scale thanks to the ardent wish and joint efforts of parties, governments and prominent public figures of many countries, are graphic evidence that the chuche idea is not believed in by only a few pioneers but has become the unbreakable will of the world progressive people and the common spiritual wealth in their possession.

The torchlight of chuche that was lit in Korea, the land of morning calm, half a century ago is now spreading like a prairie fire in all places where people aspiring after independence live. The brilliant torchlight of chuche will burn fiercer, fanned by the people's unanimous aspirations to study and assimilate this great idea.

Feeling new spiritual elevation and great pride in our service to the sacred work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea, today we solemnly announce the founding of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IICI) to the world.

The creation of the IICI will mark a new turning point in the study and dissemination of the immortal chuche idea. In accordance with its character and mission as an international academic institution, the IICI will conduct vigorous activities such as the dissemination of the classic works of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the organisation of seminars, lectures and paper readings on the chuche idea, the regular publication of its organ STUDY OF THE CHUCHE IDEA, theoretical cooperation and the exchange of experience for the study of the chuche idea in various countries of the world, and the opening and mangement of libraries, reading rooms and book exhibitions for the dissemination of the chuche idea.

To those who defend the independence of the countries, nations and popular masses, the study and dissemination of the chuche idea is really fruitful and honorable. We are convinced that our lofty aim of studying and propagating the chuche idea will enjoy the unanimous support of the progressive people and be successfully accomplished with unreserved cooperation of the broad public circles and progressive personages.

On the globe there still exist the forces which try to turn back the wheels of history that roll along the path of independence, but no force on earth can check the onward movement of the masses of the people advancing along the path indicated by the chuche idea. The sacred banner of independence, the lofty idea of chuche, will victoriously cut out its way, overcoming the outmoded and backward ideas. And mankind will enjoy a truly independent and creative life in a new world where the idea of chuche will come into full bloom and the banner of independence be unfurled.

Availing ourselves of this significant moment of announcing the founding of the IICI amidst the great expectation and attention of the people who desire to study the chuche idea, we earnestly call on the world progressive people and our close friends who champion independence to make a deeper study of the chuche idea and march vigorously towards the bright future of mankind, holding high the banner of independence.

The chuche idea will live forever!

#### Council Meeting

SK140512Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--The first meeting of the Council of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea (IICI) was held on 10 April in Tokyo, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by directors elected at the inaugural congress of the IICI and members of the Secretariat.

The meeting discussed the problem of the operation of the Council, the problem of the holding of international seminars on the chuche idea and the problem of the operation of the IICI. The meeting reaffirmed the duty and role of the Council as the leading body of the IICI. It was agreed that the directors conduct brisk activities to study and disseminate the chuche idea in their countries and regions. The meeting also agreed to hold a meeting of the Council once a year regularly, promote the Secretariat of the Organizing Committee of the IICI to the Secretariat of the Council and make it undertake practical affairs. It also agreed to hold an international seminar on the chuche idea in 1979. The meeting decided to publish "Study of the Chuche Idea," an organ edited by the Secretariat of the Council.

## FURTHER REPORT ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S 13 APRIL TESTIMONY

SK140125Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0116 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said Thursday that wire-tapping of President Pak Chong-hui's executive mansion might have been possible in the past, but asserted that such an incident will never happen in the future. Authorities concerned have taken various counter-measures to prevent such an incident, Minister Pak said.

In his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Minister Pak expressed regret over former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Porter's recent remarks concerning the alleged U.S. bugging of the presidential mansion, saying that the former U.S. envoy's statement threw cold water on improving Korea-U.S. relations which had been strained by the alleged Korean influence-buying scandal on Capitol Hill.

As for the reportedly proposed three-party parley on Korea to be participated in by South and North Korea and the U.S., Minister Pak told the parliamentary panel that Yugoslav President Josip Tito first raised it at his recent meeting in Washington with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. However, he went on, the Tito proposal for the tripartite conference was nothing but a vague suggestion with no details in it. He further said that the Tito proposal only represents North Korea's old desire to have a direct talk with the U.S. without the presence of representatives of South Korea.

Asked about Korea's relations with Communist (?China), Minister Pak said that in spite of South Korea's announced policy to improve its relations with all countries, prospects for improved relations with Peking seem to be very dim.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY RENEWS REQUEST FOR 'BUGGING' CLARIFICATION

SK140107Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0107 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)--South Korea Thursday again requested the U.S. to make a prompt and more convincing clarification of the reported U.S. bugging incident involving President Pak Chong-hui's office, saying this is the only way to calm the rising public and parliamentary sentiment against the U.S.

Yi Mun-yong, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, called in Thomas Stern, deputy U.S. mission chief here, and renewed the Korean request for a written and official American statement clarifying the bugging incident.

Yi explained the import of a statement issued Thursday by Chairman Choe Yong-hui of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee calling on the government to obtain a convincing clarification of the bugging incident from the U.S. Government and asked Stern to deliver a written clarification at the earliest possible date. Yi, making the renewed request shortly after the close of a two-day foreign affairs panel session almost exclusively devoted to the condemnation of the bugging incident, was known to have warned Stern that there is no other way to contain the public protest rallies now spreading across the nation and to calm ruffled parliamentary sentiment.

The parliamentary panel has sharply denounced the American bugging during the two-day session, but stopped short of issuing a formal resolution condemning the incident. Instead, Chairman Choe issued a personal statement calling on the government to obtain a written clarification of the incident from a responsible American government official.

## Clarification Requirements

SK140241Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)--A highly placed source at the Foreign Ministry said today that the government could accept a statement on the alleged bugging of President Pak's executive mansion signed by the U.S. ambassador to Korea as an official and complete U.S. clarification of the controversial case.

Revealing that the U.S. mission here has informed the government of its readiness to respond to Korea's demand for a written clarification, the source said that the statement is expected to come early next week.

The controversy, touched off by former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Porter's disclosure of the planting of an electronic listening device in the Blue House, will be closed with the forthcoming U.S. clarification which would back up U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider's recent oral explanation of the alleged bugging incident, the source said.

## Assembly Desires Written Clarification

SK140109Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)--The National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee has called on the government to obtain a written clarification from a responsible Carter administration official on the alleged U.S. bugging of the presidential mansion here.

In a statement issued at the close of a two-day committee session on pending Korea-U.S. diplomatic issues to sum up the general sentiments of his colleagues, committee chairman Choe Young-hui urged the government to take appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of such immoral practices. The bugging incident, recently disclosed by former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Porter, is a grave encroachment on Korean sovereignty as well as an act undermining mutual trust between the two allies, the statement said.

Noting that the Korean people are indignant at the reported covert American operations in Seoul, the statement said they are watching developments arising from the scandal with keen interest. "The government is urged to seek and obtain a written clarification from a responsible U.S. administration official in a bid to locate due responsibility from the standpoint of international law or morality," Choe said.

"Our hope is to reestablish the traditional amity and cooperative relations between the two countries after settling the pending issues in a manner to satisfy both the people and the National Assembly," it said.

Earlier Thursday, majority and minority members of the panel sharply criticized the attitudes of Washington on the alleged eavesdropping operations by the American intelligence service here, and maintained that the government should take a strong measure to counter them.

## Demonstrations Continue

SK140526Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Demonstrations by students and citizens protesting the bugging of the Blue House by the United States continue today in Seoul and other areas throughout the country.



On the morning of 14 April, some 20,000 high school and college students, including social organizations, held rallies at their schools protesting the bugging by a U.S. Government organ. Some 200 students of Tankuk University and some 1,000 students of Tankuk high school adopted a 7-point resolution demanding the U.S. Government clarify the truth of the bugging of the Blue House and apologize to our government for the incident. The resolution was adopted after the reading of a statement demanding immediate punishment of those involved in the bugging.

Some 1,200 Changhun high school students held a rally at their school to adopt a 3-point resolution condemning the bugging by the U.S. administration. Some 50 members of the Korean Anti-Communist League also staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in protest of the bugging of the Blue House by the United States. Students of some 10 other high schools in Seoul held rallies protesting the bugging by the United States at their schools.

In Incheon this morning, some 2,000 students from Chaemulpo high school also held a rally demanding clarification by the U.S. Government of the truth of the bugging of the Blue House. In Kangwon Province this morning at 1000, some 1,600 students from Kangnung high school held a rally protesting the bugging of the Blue House by the United States. They demanded that the government summon former Ambassador to Seoul Porter to confirm the bugging.

Rallies protesting the bugging case were also held in Chongju city. Some 2,800 students of Chongju high schools, some 1,500 students of Chongju girls high school and some 3,000 students of the Ilsin middle and high schools held rallies at their schools this morning and demanded that the United States clarify the truth of the bugging, which infringed upon our country's sovereignty, and that it give an acceptable clarification of the incident.

[Seoul HAPTONG in English at 0810 GMT 14 April added: "Street demonstrations and rallies were held in Seoul and other major cities to protest the alleged U.S. bugging of President Pak's executive mansion for the ninth consecutive day today. Members of three social organizations, including the Anti-Communist League of Korea and the Independence Fighters Association, hit the streets in separate protest demonstrations denouncing the alleged Blue House wiretapping. Some 32,000 students of one college and 18 high schools staged separate campus rallies and denounced the bugging incident as an outright infringement on Korea's sovereignty. Similar protest movements also took place in major towns in the Kyonggi provincial area, including Incheon, Kimpo and Kanghwa."]

#### UNITED NATIONS COMMAND CALLS MAC SECRETARIES MEETING

SK140830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)---The 450th secretaries' meeting of the Korea Military Armistice Commission (MAC) will be held on 17 April at the truce village of Panmunjom at the request of the U.N. side.

A spokesman for the United Nations Command said today that the secretaries' meeting will deal with administrative matters of MAC. The proposed meeting will be the first since the kidnap incident in which a battalion commander of the Korean Army was abducted by North Korean infiltrators on October 27 last year in a frontline area south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

## RESTRICTIONS ON JAPANESE IMPORTS TO CONTINUE

SK140250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Apr (HAPTONG)--Assistant Commerce-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su today said that his ministry would restrict imports from Japan and other countries even after import liberalization is effected by the government next week. He made the remarks at a meeting of representatives of private economic organizations which was hosted by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry today.

Assistant Minister Pak, who is in charge of foreign trade, made it clear that his ministry will take a special measure to curb imports from Japan and other countries having huge surpluses in trade with Korea in an attempt to rectify the trade gaps. He expressed the fear that if Korea's imports from Japan are unchecked after the projected import liberalization, the trade gap between the two countries will be widened due to a possible massive inflow of low-priced Japanese goods. Therefore, the ministry is considering implementing a special measure to restrict imports from Japan to a certain degree in a manner to diversify import sources to the United States and European countries, he said.

## 'RPR 'WHITE PAPER' DISCUSSES ROK-JAPAN 'COLLUSION'

SK131250Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1015 GMT 10 April 78 SK

["White paper" of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification Central Committee issued on 10 April 1978: "South Korea-Japan Collusion"]

[Excerpt] In the background to the South Korean-Japan tripartite military alliance relations the gravest thing in South Korea-Japan collusion is the military arrangement. Military unity between the two nations has been taking shape and is now in an almost final stage. The relationship between South Korea and Japan is not merely a bilateral one, but is a derivation of the complex relations of the United States and Japan and the United States and South Korea. South Korea-U.S. military collusion is closely linked to the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The military aspect of these tripartite relations consists of the United States military alliance with Japan and South Korea through the U.S.-Japan security treaty and the South Korea-U.S. defense treaty, but South Korea and Japan have not yet attained a mutual military alliance system. South Korea-Japanese collusion has the aggressive aim of adding this incomplete link and thus bringing about the tripartite military alliance.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, starting soon after it assumed power, has made every effort to achieve military collusion with Japan. The Pak Regime, sharply changing its totally pro-U.S. policy, has adopted a policy of approaching Japan, and seeks realization of the South Korea-Japan military alliance as a priority task. The Pak Chong-hui clique has been secretly intensifying its military collusion with Japan, employing the cunning device of developing a fait accompli, since a South Korea-Japan preliminary agreement--a factual treaty of alliance--has been signed. A proposal for military cooperation between South Korea and Japan was made in 1962 at a U.S.-Japan security consultative meeting, and in 1965 this developed into a secret military agreement between South Korea and Japan. This agreement prescribes the stationing of a Japanese defense official in Seoul, regular exchanges of orientation groups of military personnel, the repair of weapons of the South Korean armed forces in Japan, the training of South Korean pilots and high-ranking military staff, joint air-defense operations based on an early warning system, and a joint defense system for an emergency in Korea.

The mutual exchange of military personnel and the maintenance of a mutual military consultative body as provided in the South Korea-Japan military cooperation agreement, have now been brought to light. Since 1966 there has been a South Korean military attache stationed in Tokyo, while a Japanese defense officer has been in Seoul since 1967. Beginning in 1968, visits to Korea by high-ranking, chief of staff-type, Japanese military personnel have been made regularly. A South Korea-Japan military equipment exchange agreement was signed in 1970; alternative use of mutual military training sites has become a regular event since 1972; and mutual visits by retired high-ranking officers began in 1975 between South Korea's Retired General Officers Club and the Japanese Defense Association. Military conferences at the joint chiefs of staff level and meetings by high-ranking military intelligence officers of the three services are regularly held on an annual basis to exchange military intelligence and to consult about joint military actions.

This military conspiracy exists also at the level of cabinet members and parliamentary delegations. The South Korea-Japan economic ministers meeting which is held every year has now entered a new phase by discussing military affairs, and a South Korea-Japan security consultative organization has been newly established.

This military collusion is closely related to economic collusion. With Japanese funds, the Pak Chong-hui clique is attempting to establish heavy and defense industries in Korea, and actively introducing from Japan military equipment manufacturing technology and facilities for the defense industry. Heavy equipment of the South Korean armed forces, including aircraft, tanks and warships, is being repaired in Japan; such military equipment as vehicles, signal and electronic devices is being imported from Japan. All this is well known. Since 1970 Japanese monopolistic firms have been intensifying South Korea's military potential and defense industry foundation by making heavy investments in South Korea's heavy industry, and are now planning to directly export weapons and weapon production facilities to South Korea.

Furthermore, the Japanese monopolistic military firms are attempting to export weapons manufactured in South Korea to third nations. The Pak Chong-hui clique, which kept the initial inroads of the Japanese defense industry into South Korea a secret, is now openly raving that South Korea is receiving technical cooperation from Japan for the defense industry, and intends to rely on a Japanese loan for 40 percent of the enormous investment required for a so-called 5-year armament reinforcement plan. South Korea-Japan collusion widely covers all military fields, such as intelligence, communications, transportation and operational command systems.

In the late 1960's an air-defense early warning system connecting South Korea and Japan was established and microwave and troposcatter communication links were opened. In addition, a steamer service connecting Shimonoseki and Pusan was inaugurated and the Seoul-Pusan highway was opened. In 1976 a South Korea-Japan military (?intelligence) liaison system was established and the military intelligence exchange system expanded to the fields of operations, exercises and ordnance. Furthermore, there was a move to establish a joint military organization linking South Korea and Japan.

Operational command of the South Korean and Japanese self-defense army, air and naval forces has actually been unified, with the U.S. 8th Army, the U.S. 7th Fleet and the 5th U.S. Air Command at its core. In reality, joint operations of the South Korean and Japanese air and naval forces with the support of U.S. forces are taking place. The South Korea-Japan joint operational system is being revealed by its joint military exercises.

The joint military exercise which was staged in March and April 1977, simulating a second Korean war, mobilized for the first time the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in addition to South Korean and U.S. forces.



In October 1977 a South Korea-Japan joint military exercise, the largest of its kind since the Second World War, was carried out. For this exercise, which was staged under the command of the U.S. Department of Defense, 60 warships, hundreds of aircraft and large infantry units of the South Korean and Japanese Self-Defense Forces were mobilized.

While staging the South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise, dubbed "Team Spirit '78" last March, U.S. forces in Japan were mobilized and U.S. bases in Japan were fully utilized as intermediate staging and logistical areas.

South Korean-Japanese military collusion is not an equal, bilateral unity, but a means for Japanese domination of South Korea and Japanese support for the U.S. policy toward the Far East. Resurgent Japanese militarists are actively promoting their military advancement toward South Korea through South Korea-Japan collusion. Under the circumstances Japanese military infiltration is being carried out in the form of military assistance supporting the Pak Chong-hui regime's military buildup. However, in the event of a contingency it will change to outright military action, including deployment of self-defense forces to South Korea. This is due to the aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists and is a natural consequence of the imperialists' aggression, as has been proved by history.

Our people still vividly remember the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists, who compelled the conclusion of (?the Kanghwa Treaty) in 1876 and sent their troops to Korea on the pretext of protecting Japanese residents during the 1894-95 (?Tonghak Rebellion). Our people also remember the crimes of Japanese war criminals who sent 25,000 Japanese troops, 248 transport ships and 46 minesweepers to the Korean front during the Korean war.

In reality, pro-South Korean leaders of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party are openly saying that while talking about [word indistinct] cooperation, Japan cannot refuse to send its troops to Korea. Self-defense forces will be sent to the Korean front for the sake of Japan's interests and international cooperation.

Today, Japanese officials of the Foreign Ministry and Self-Defense Agency are openly saying that Japanese Self-Defense Forces could be mobilized in case of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula on the pretext of rescuing refugees. The newly-amerged Japanese military caste has already established an operational plan foreseeing the dispatch of troops to Korea to join a war of invasion by the United States.

The (Mitchia) operational plan which the Japanese Self-Defense Agency established in 1963 envisions that, in case of war on the Korean Peninsula, a fascist, (?oppressive) total mobilization plan will be implemented throughout the nation in Japan, and Japanese Self-Defense Forces will jointly stage--with U.S. forces--bombardment, sea blockade and amphibious operations.

A new defense program officially adopted in October 1976 set forth a policy of shifting the defense strategy of the past to an offensive strategy, advancing a 5-year plan for building up the self-defense forces according to the program. In the light of the (?security treaty) which defines the scope of U.S.-Japan operations in Asia, this dangerous plan of aggression foresees the overseas dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces and their aggressive operations. Sakada, former director general of Japan's Self-Defense Agency, affirmed that Japan would perfect its defense posture, foreseeing a preemptive attack to deter a possible limited war around Japan.

With the buildup of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, the armament outlays and military strength of Japan have rapidly increased over the past 20 years, and its war industry has also been remarkably expanded.



Since the late 1960's, representatives of military monopoly enterprises have directly participated in formulating military policy, and retired officers of the Self-Defense Forces have infiltrated war industry circles, thus establishing a military-industrial complex. This system, composed of the war industry and the military, is taking the same reckless course as the old tycoons and militarists, grasping political power and intervening in government policy.

The primary target of overseas aggression by the new military caste of Japan is South Korea. The Self-Defense Forces of Japan have been readied for dispatch to the Korean Peninsula. The 8th Division and 2d Composite Brigade have been deployed in Kyushu and Shikoku respectively as mobile reserve forces to be dispatched to South Korea in case of emergency. Naval ports for patrol and torpedo boats are under construction along the coast of the eastern sea. Fighter-bombers with an effective range that includes North Korea have been deployed at the Yokota and Misawa air force bases.

In November 1976 Japan decided to shift the deployment of the main units of the Self-Defense Forces in the northeast region to an area of west Japan which is close to South Korea. This is without doubt clear evidence that Japan foresees the dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces to South Korea in case of emergency. The Self-Defense Forces have constantly conducted mountain training, training in deep snow areas and landing operations simulating the geographical conditions of South Korea. Air Force units of the Self-Defense Forces have also conducted emergency sortie exercises simulating a war in Korea more than 300 times annually, and secretly even conducted flight exercises to become familiar with the Korean Peninsula's terrain, using aircraft marked with U.S. Air Force insignia.

The tactical airlift operational exercises, anti-submarine exercises and combined operational exercises of the three services of the Self-Defense Forces, which have been conducted simultaneously with the South Korea-U.S. joint exercises in South Korea, are exercises designed to perfect a support system for an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

Japan's military scheme for advancing toward South Korea is daily becoming more active behind the scene of the plan for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Japanese Defense Agency authorities, taking the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea as a *fait accompli*, have made it clear they will take detailed measures to cope with the withdrawal. Kidamura, former director of the naval force of the Self-Defense Forces, has emphasized that in the event of military conflict on the Korean Peninsula, Japan's exercise of self-defense power as a measure to cope with it, and military cooperation between Japan and South Korea, will be inevitable.

To determine the military axis of the South Korea-Japan collusion, the Asian strategy of the United States and the strategic aspect of U.S.-Japan relations must be analyzed, because this Asian strategy employs South Korea as an advance base and necessitates the military role of Japan in this region. The military collusion between South Korea and Japan constitutes an important part of this strategy.

The fact that South Korea-Japan relations are an extension of U.S.-Japan relations has been proven by the South Korean provisions in a series of U.S.-Japan joint communiques made public since the declaration of the so-called Nixon doctrine in 1969. A South Korean provision, "The stability of South Korea is essential to the security of Japan," emerged in the Nixon-Sato joint communique in 1969. This provision was changed into a new South Korean provision--"Peace on the Korean Peninsula is important to the stability of Asia" in the Ford-Miki joint communique in 1975. This provision was then altered to "The peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula is important to the security of northeast Asia" in the Carter-Fukuda joint communique in March 1977. These South Korean provisions, although they imply different regions, are the same in terms of South Korea-Japan collusion and Japan's interference in South Korea.

The basic strategy of the United States to rearm Japan and to use it as an assault unit for Asian aggression was clarified at the time of the conclusion of the peace treaty at San Francisco in the early part of the 1950's. In the latter part of the 1960's the basic strategy of the United States further materialized in the form of the "increasing role of Japan in U.S. Asian strategy" or the "Japanese sharing of responsibility in the U.S. Asian strategy" under the signboard of the Nixon doctrine. Nixon said that "What we want Japan to do, which should play a leading role in Asia, is to alleviate our burden regarding our allies, and South Korea in particular." In his new Pacific doctrine, Ford affirmed that "The alliance with Japan is a pillar in the United States' world strategy."

The Carter administration's policy of giving weight to Japan has also stemmed from the U.S. intention to surmount the current crisis confronting it and to prepare for aggression in the Asian and Pacific area by relying on Japanese cooperation with the United States.

Weighing its current economic crisis, international isolation and military limitations, U.S. imperialism is pursuing the policy of giving weight to South Korea and Japan in its Asian strategy. The United States is pursuing the policy of increasing military bases and strengthening military forces in the Asian and Pacific area with the placement of military focus on the Korean Peninsula. At the same time it is pushing ahead with a strategic plan for mobilizing the South Korean and Japanese armed forces and their military potential to the maximum. The U.S. imperialists' craftiness, two-faced and aggressive war tactics lie precisely in planning to minimize the loss of U.S. personnel and military equipment from the U.S. mainland, and to maximize the victims sustained by the allies and colonies.

It has been the traitor U.S. administration's hackneyed trick to use local human and material resources to the maximum in overseas invasion. This is the consistent, basic policy line of the U.S. imperialists' various strategies.

The more frustrations and failures the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Asia repeatedly confronts, the more salient the military aspect of South Korea-Japan collusion. At the same time, more importance is given to Japan's military role as a substitute for the U.S. on the Korean Peninsula. Former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger stated in 1975 that the United States was considering restricting the scope of its defense line to Korea after withdrawal from Indochina, and of working out an Asia strategy tying together the United States, Japan and South Korea--emphasizing Japan as the rear base for supporting South Korea.

Currently and continuously echoing from high-ranking officials and Pentagon generals are bellicose and absurd remarks that Japan should at least partly take charge of strategy in Asia, that Japan should truly play a voluntary role in joint operations toward Korea and that the time has come for Japan to increase and dispatch the Self-Defense Forces overseas. This bespeaks the true intent of U.S. imperialist ruling quarters to more efficiently take advantage of Japan's strategic position, military potential and experience in aggressive war. The Japanese militarists, seeing through the plot of U.S. imperialists, are applying the artful trick of bartering and trying to get something in return. At present, since the matter of the U.S. troop withdrawal has become a fixed plan, the Japanese militarists are running amok to realize their wild reinvasion desire while concentrating on the military aspect of South Korea-Japan collusion.

Thus, the Korean people confront a very critical moment when Japan's military advance to the Korean Peninsula is becoming full-scale. South Korea-Japan collusion is deepening day by day.

If such an urgent situation is allowed to exist, South Korea will eventually degenerate into a place doubly subjected to U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and the danger of permanent division into two Koreas will be further heightened.

The genius of revolution and the great sun of our people, great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, taught that the struggle against the Japanese militarists is meant to secure peace in Asia and the world, as well as an important part of the struggle to frustrate and foil the U.S. imperialists' Asia strategy. So taught the great leader. The struggle against the Japanese militarists' reinvasion is an anti-fascist and democratic struggle to overthrow the yusin fascist system and attain democratic human rights. It is connected with the anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle to crush the "two Koreas" plot and realize the fatherland's independent reunification.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, under the deceptive slogan of "good neighbors and friendship" and [word indistinct], are assisting the Pak Chong-hui yusin fascist dictatorship, which is engrossed in repression and traitorous and perfidious acts. The Japanese militarists, under the signboard of "economic cooperation," are turning South Korea's economy into a subcontract system serving their economy, and thereby merging the South Korean economy with that of Japan. They are accelerating military collusion and preparations for dispatching troops, while advertising the theory of "sharing the same fate."

We should curse at every step Japan's reinvasion maneuvers in every sector of South Korea-Japan collusion. The chief instigator behind South Korea-Japan collusion is U.S. imperialism. We should thoroughly crush the sinister scheme of aggression of the U.S. imperialists who have placed Japanese militarism at the forefront as a chock brigade in the invasion of Asia, and who are attempting to maintain colonial rule in South Korea by colluding with Japan. The Pak Chong-hui clique, which maintains its life with the support of its U.S. and Japanese masters, is desperately running riot to realize the wild desire of permanent division and long-term office, subjecting itself to the United States and strengthening collusion with Japan.

We will hold higher the torch of the struggle for democracy and national salvation to overthrow the pro-Japanese traitor Pak Chong-hui--who surpasses Yi Wan-yong--and to expel the yusin fascist regime. Patriotic masses and democratic forces in every sector and strata of South Korea should firmly unite and rise in a nationwide struggle to crush South Korea-Japan collusion. The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification firmly believes that the Japanese masses will actively join the struggle against South Korea-Japan collusion and the peace-loving people of the world will support and assist our just struggle.

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING MINISTER'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

For an Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 7 April report on the visit of Yi Chong-mok, vice minister of foreign affairs, and the joint communique following the visit, see the North Africa section of the 14 April issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

#### BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY MISSION--Seoul, 14 Apr--A five-member parliamentary mission today embarked on a 20-day tour of Australia, New Zealand and India. Rep. Song Hyo-sun, member of the House Transportation-Communication Committee, is heading the mission, which includes Reps. Kim Won-kyu of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, Yi Cong-sik of Yujonghoe, and Kim Chae-kwang and Hwang Myong-su of the opposition New Democratic Party. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0826 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK]

## ENVOY SCORES PEKING'S INTERFERENCE IN MPR INTERNAL AFFAIRS

OW141111Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 14 Apr (AFP)--Mongolia today blasted China for interfering in its internal affairs and turning a deaf ear to Mongolia's repeated calls for normalizing relations between the two countries.

Mongolian Ambassador to Japan, Sonomdorjiyn Dambadarjaa, told newsmen that relations between Mongolia and China have aggravated in the past years because China has continued threatening to incorporate the east-central Asian nation into China, despite the 1962 bilateral border agreement.

He said the Mongolian People's Republic handed over a note to the Chinese side in both Ulaanbaatar and Peking Wednesday, calling for normalizing ties between the two nations, but has received no favorable response from Peking, indicating the Chinese have not abandoned "their expansionist scheme."

China has criticized Mongolia for allowing Soviet forces to stay in the country and demanded the Soviet Union to withdraw its military units from Mongolia.

Mr Dambadarjaa claimed the Chinese demand is nothing but an act of "gross interference" in his country's internal affairs and a threat to the sovereignty of Mongolia.

## GOMBOJAB ATTENDS COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISORS CONFERENCE

OW121120Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1902 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Apr (MONTSAME)--A production conference of supervisory communications workers held today in Ulaanbaatar noted that last year hundreds of new communications lines were laid, canals multiplexed in various directions, and several automatic telephone exchanges built in the country's cities.

The conference summed up the results of 1977 and decided on the main tasks for communication workers for this year. A report, entitled, "Tasks of Communication Organizations in Implementing the Decisions of the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum" was given by D. Gotob, MPR minister of communications. In the report, he noted the great significance of broadly developing socialist competition, increasing efficiency and of leading experiences, particularly the complex quality control system which has resulted in improved communications services to the population and the national economy.

The meeting was attended by D. Gombojab, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

## BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK CALVING FIGURES--Ulaanbaatar, 15 Mar--The mass livestock calving season has begun in the country. The central statistical administration of the MPR Council of Ministers reports that 1,798,000 head of young livestock are currently being raised in the country, which is considerably more than the same period last year. Efforts are being made to raise at least 9 million head of young livestock. Good results in this work have been achieved by livestock breeders of Arhangay, Bulgan, Dornogobi and some other aymags. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1841 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW]



## FOREIGN MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH

BK131401Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] A seven-member Burmese delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung left at 1220 today from Rangoon's Mingaladon Airport on a RAC [Burma Airways Corporation] plane for a good-will visit to Bangladesh.

Foreign Minister Brig Gen Myint Maung was seen off at the airport by members of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and staff of the Bangladesh Embassy in Burma.

Accompanying the delegation were Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win, commander of the Western Military Command Col Min Gaung, Arakan State people's council Chairman Maj Kyaw Maung, Director General of the Political Affairs Department U Saw Hlaing, Director General of the Immigration and Manpower Department U Soe Myint, Deputy Director of the Political Affairs Department U Win Zaw and section chief of the Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs U Win Mya.

## BRIEFS

RETURN OF AMBASSADORS--The Burmese ambassadors in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, U Thet Tin; the ambassador in Islamabad, Pakistan, U Tun Tin; and the ambassador in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, U Ba Maw, have been transferred to the Foreign Ministry. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 1 Apr 78 p 1 BK]

NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--The Foreign Ministry has announced the approval of the appointment of Mr Zahirrudin as new Bangladesh ambassador to Burma. He served in the Pakistani Cabinet in 1957 as education and health minister and was appointed Bangladesh ambassador to Pakistan in 1976. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK]

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD--An automatic telephone switchboard set up with Japanese Government assistance in Mayangon township was inaugurated on 5 April. Transport and Communications Minister ColKhin Ohn thanked the Japanese Government, as well as the Japanese and Burmese technicians who completed the work ahead of schedule, and said that Burmese-Japanese relations will become closer when the telecommunications link between them is completed. It cost 22.1 million kyat to set up the automatic telephone switchboards in Mayangon and Maymyo. The switchboard in Maymyo was inaugurated on 28 February 1978. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK]

## FILM SHOW MARKS U.S. EVACUATION, VIETNAMESE INVASION

BK140543Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At 2000 on 12 April, the Democratic Cambodian Foreign Ministry organized a film show at the Mitapheap Theater under the chairmanship of Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, to honor all ambassadors and their wives, as well as personnel of all embassies to Democratic Cambodia, and to commemorate the historic events of 12 April 1975 when the ambassador and military advisers of the U.S. imperialists were compelled to withdraw from Cambodia in shame.

Attending this film show together with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were Comrade Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health; Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action; Comrade Yun Yat, minister of propaganda, culture and education, as well as many cadres from various ministries. Comrade Sun Hao, ambassador of the PRC; heads of diplomatic missions and their wives; as well as personnel of all embassies to Democratic Cambodia attended the film show by invitation. His Excellency Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar, and his colleagues who are visiting Democratic Cambodia also attended.

The movies that our Cambodian revolutionary combatants filmed directly on the battlefield at the risk of their lives are living documents clearly attesting to the criminal deeds and great destruction that the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy has committed and wreaked on Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian people in the large-scale aggression it has launched from September 1977 to the beginning of January 1978.

The film show began with pictures of our people, cooperative peasants and male and female combatants and cadres of our Revolutionary Army in the border area striving to collect and store the rainy season rice and joining hands to build dams, canals, ditches and reservoirs in order to give a new face to our countryside through a seething, great mass movement.

However, in September 1977 when our collective people and Revolutionary Army left only a small number of forces to defend the border, with the majority of the forces being sent to grow the middle rice crop at the end of the year and harvest and store the rainy season rice crop, the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy sent many armed force divisions to launch a large-scale invasion 30 km deep inside Democratic Cambodia in a most brazen manner in order to plunder rice, cattle, buffalo, pigs, chickens and ducks and the property of our people in order to alleviate its famine and in a strategic attempt to swallow up our Democratic Cambodia within one morning.

Everywhere they went, the aggressive Vietnamese armed forces implemented the slogan "kill all, burn all and destroy all" in a most barbarous and cruel manner. They captured, beheaded and disembowelled our people; tied our people's hands and legs and threw them into wells; poured gasoline on them and burned them alive; bound them in rows and drove tanks over their bodies; and raped and killed our women--young and old alike. All of their acts were more evil than those of the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky Saigon puppets, and they have once again caused most serious misery and untold destruction to our people in the border area, particularly in the eastern and southwestern regions.

All of the criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy against our people in the border area clearly indicate that the Vietnamese enemy has no morality and no human discretion although it wears the label of revolution and socialism.

This gross, fascist and barbarous aggression committed by the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese has caused the flames of national indignation and class hatred of our collective people and Revolutionary Army throughout the country to rage even higher.

This irrefutable pictorial evidence clearly attests to the true nature of the Vietnamese "revolution," "special friendship," "special solidarity" and "negotiation to settle the border problem." From this evidence we see only Vietnamese (?hegemonic) doctrine, only their arrogance and cruelty against us; only their expansionist attempts to nibble at and plunder our territory; only their acts of encroachment, aggression and massacre against us; and only their attempts to commit subversion and stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Cambodia.

After displaying much evidence of the crimes and destruction that the Vietnamese enemy has committed and sowed on our Democratic Cambodia and our Cambodian people, the film reflects the firm resolution of our Cambodian Revolutionary Army to struggle to surmount all obstacles, to vigorously implement the party's line on people's war and surrounding the Vietnamese aggressors from all directions, causing the enemy to fall into the steel traps of (?our people). Able neither to advance nor retreat, Vietnamese units were continuously eliminated and finally routed and forced to flee in disorder from our soil on 6 January 1978.

The firm and resolute will of our valiant Cambodian Revolutionary Army and collective people, under the wise and correct leadership of our KCP, has routed the superior Vietnamese armed forces which were equipped with numerous modern weapons, and has inflicted heavy and ignominious defeat on the banners of aggression and Indochina federation of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

The film also shows that the Vietnamese suffered heavy defeat during this large-scale aggression while our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army won a great victory. The victory of 6 January 1978 won by our valiant people and Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP is as big as the great victory of 17 April 1975.

Later on, the film shows the great mass meeting that our collective people and Revolutionary Army held to celebrate the great victory of 6 January 1978 with joyful minds, revolutionary pride and confidence in the party and its wise and correct leadership.

The film also shows how, immediately after driving the Vietnamese enemy from our Cambodian soil, our Revolutionary Army combatants held their weapon in one hand to defend the sacred border and the collective people and took up a sickle in the other hand to join in the people's drive to harvest and store the remaining rice crop which escaped destruction by the Vietnamese enemy. They struggled actively day and night with lofty revolutionary heroism and a sense of sacrifice.

The last part of the film reflects the most resolute determination of our collective Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army to further increase their sense of revolutionary vigilance and to struggle to smash and exterminate all criminal activities and dark maneuvers of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese in order to defend and preserve forever our party, collective people, national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity, allowing no enemy of any stripe, particularly the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy, to change the color of our revolution or to nibble at our Democratic Cambodian territory.

The guests paid close attention to the entire film. They clearly saw the great devastation caused by the large-scale war of aggression of the Vietnamese enemy.



The guests were also impressed by the firm resolution of our Cambodian Revolutionary Army and collective people to defend and preserve their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as their pure and sound collective system.

The film show ended at 2100 and was welcomed by the audience with long and vigorous applause.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN PATRIOTS, ENEMY STRESSED

BK141024Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Text] It is absolutely necessary to draw a clear line between us and the enemy and stand on our side to make the revolution. First of all, let us determine who we are. "We" means our nation, people, worker-peasant class, revolution, collective system of the proletariat, cooperatives, trade unions, Revolutionary Army and KCP. The "enemy" includes imperialist aggressors and lackeys of all stripes; the enemy which has the intention of annexing and swallowing our territory; the enemy which is planted within our revolutionary ranks; the enemy in the form of the feudal-capitalist and landowner classes and other oppressor classes; the enemy in the form of the private and individualist system; and, particularly, the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

It is absolutely necessary to clearly distinguish between patriotism and treason, between love for the nation and people and betrayal of the nation and people, between the worker-peasant class and the feudal-capitalist landowner and other oppressor classes, between revolution and counterrevolution, between the collective system of the party's proletariat and the private system of other antiproletarian classes, and between the KCP and another antinational and counterrevolutionary sham party. It is essential that we draw a clear-cut line in terms of political, ideological, organizational, sentimental and traditional views and policies. This is the initial and fundamental stand necessary for conducting the revolution to the end.

1. Why is it necessary for us to build up and strengthen the drawing of a clear line between us and the enemy? Each of us has joined the revolution in order to fight against the enemy of our nation, people, class and revolution. This does not mean all of us clearly know the enemy and have drawn a clear distinction between ourselves and the enemy. Many joined the revolution at first and later switched to the enemy's side against the revolution. This is because of weakness in drawing a firm and clear line between us and the enemy. To know the enemy well is to have a resolute political, ideological and organizational stand geared for the fight against the enemy to the end. Knowing the enemy without having the determination to fight to the end is useless.

For example, we are now fighting against private systems and private ownership. We know our goal well. However, sometimes our political, ideological and emotional stand is not resolute enough; we have not always clearly distinguished between ourselves and the enemy. Many of us in this case will certainly not make it to the end, falling prey to the enemy propaganda launched both inside and outside our ranks to discredit the proletarian collective system and party and to extol private ownership and the private system. They may be taken in by the enemy's propaganda and lose both their faith in and allegiance to our cause. Both the opinions and political views of such people can be won over by the enemy. This means they can be used by the enemy to attack their own nation, people, worker-peasant class, revolution, proletarian collective system and KCP.

Another example can be cited: In the past, enemy running dogs of all colors planted within our cooperatives sabotaged the 3-ton-per-hectare target of our party and cooperatives. This was possible because some of our cadres and comrades did not pay enough attention to weeding out enemy elements.



In other words, the movement whipped up to wipe out the enemy planted within the cooperatives was not vigorous enough. This allowed saboteurs to carry on their activities. The explanation is that the stand of drawing a clear line between the cooperatives and the enemy planted within them is not firm and resolute.

We should also have a profound understanding of the revolution. It is noteworthy that we are [words indistinct] our people, worker-peasant class, revolution, proletarian collective system, cooperatives, trade unions, Revolutionary Army, KCP, and the political, ideological and organizational line of our party. We should be repeatedly reminded that we must devote everything to our side; we must stand on our side, stay on our side and must not stand on the enemy's side. Some of our comrades might have thought that if they stood on the enemy's side, the enemy would cease to be an enemy.

They were all wrong. This cannot be true, as the enemy will always remain the enemy. However, there are many cases in which our position can be damaged, not as a direct effect of enemy activities, but by various other objective factors. If you do not adhere firmly to our side, you may very well become alienated and won over to the enemy's side. For instance, when you compare our revolution with other countries' revolutions, you will see that there is a great difference between us and the other countries. For example, other countries still have a currency, a wage system, marketplaces and private property. In a word, we are not like other countries. In this case, should you stand on our side or the side of other people? If you opt for the latter, willingly or not you have deserted our side. So, without a clear line between us and other people, little by little the enemy's view and ideology will creep into your minds and make you lose all sense of distinction between us and the enemy. This is very dangerous. It is possible that several of our comrades have fallen into this trap.

We must be careful in maintaining the political and organizational stand between us and other people and in dealing with all other objective factors. Therefore, it is imperative for all of us to stay on our side. We must stay on our side vis-a-vis both the enemy and other people. We must stick to our side in dealing with all objective factors as well. Otherwise, we cannot clearly recognize the true nature of the enemy force or our revolutionary force. Only by clearly recognizing the force of the revolution and particularly the force of the workers and peasants, can we mobilize all our revolutionary strength to smash and defeat the enemy. Only in this way can we successfully lead the revolution from one stage to the next in accordance with the political line of our party.

2. How do we build and strengthen this above-mentioned stand? Under no circumstance--in times of weal or woe, temporary setback or victory--should we stop strengthening this policy. We should build and strengthen the clear distinction between ourselves and the enemy, staying on our side to make revolution at all revolutionary stages. In order to keep this political stand strong, everlasting, unequivocal, clear-cut and resolute, we should constantly keep the following in mind:

1. Why do we make revolution? We have not come to make revolution blindly. Nobody has forced us to do it. We have consented to all sacrifices for this cause because we want to shake off the domination, oppression and repression of the enemy and help liberate our worker-peasant class. For this reason we have joined other people in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party.

2. Whom do we strike against in this revolution? It is the enemy of our nation, people, revolution, class, proletarian collective system and party. In no way will we join the enemy to attack our own nation, people, class, revolution, system and party. Otherwise, we would be branded as traitors to the nation, people, class, revolution, and collective system of the proletariat and party.

3. What is the aim of the revolution? It is for the liberation of the nation, people, oppressed classes and particularly the worker-peasant class, for the betterment of the people's livelihood, and for the building of socialism into communism to make the nation powerful, prosperous and glorious. It is not for the sake of personal glory, rewards, position, rank or personal gain. The goal of our revolution is to secure happiness and harmony for the collective society of the proletariat as a whole.

4. Who does the revolution serve? The revolution serves the people of the nation and especially the worker-peasant class under the leadership of the party.

The above-mentioned points of this concrete position should be constantly built, nurtured and sharpened. If this stand is well sharpened and clarified, it will induce us to feel a constantly seething hatred for the enemy; a profound revolutionary sentiment toward the oppressed classes; a powerful love for the nation, revolution, collective system and party. These three emotions constitute the basis of the daily fighting spirit. In order to have a continuing and intense daily fighting spirit, one must have a constantly seething hatred for the enemy, a strong revolutionary sentiment and a profound love for the nation, revolution, class, collective system and party.

Only when you have a seething hatred for the enemy and stand on the basis of revolutionary sentiments and love for the nation, revolution, class, collective system and party will you stay alert in your efforts to weed out and exterminate the enemy planted within the cooperatives, trade unions and units and completely succeed solving the problem of the people's livelihood by making every effort to fulfill the 3-ton-per-hectare and 6-ton-per-hectare targets ordered by the party, endeavoring with a constantly burning enthusiasm to carry out all tasks entrusted by the party.

Experience shows that without a firm revolutionary stand, all efforts to fulfill these tasks--be they important or insignificant--cannot be fully successful. Past experience in revolutionary movements of all eras shows that the tendency toward private ownership, especially toward left or right opportunism, is frequently the result of an unclear distinction between us and the enemy. It is thus easy for the enemy to turn those who are unable to distinguish between the two against their own nation and revolution. Even though they are not entirely won over to the side of the enemy, these elements are not useful to the revolution and party, as they are incessantly concerned only with their private, individual interests. They are opportunistic, as they are not fully committed to the revolution and can go ahead, withdraw themselves and sidestep to the left or the right with ease. Such a stand should be regarded as very dangerous to the revolution and should be exterminated at all costs.

In today's world enemies of all types--be they imperialists, expansionists or the annexationist Vietnamese--are resorting to all kinds of tactics to scuttle our policy of drawing a clear line between us and them. Among these tactics are many overt and secret, legal and illegal maneuvers and schemes in the forms of agreements to provide this or that assistance and even the use of the label of "unlimited great friendship" for the purpose of aggressing against other countries and swallowing up other nations. We should therefore uphold revolutionary vigilance against both the external enemy and the internal enemy--running dogs of all stripes--and should strive to strengthen the stand of drawing a clear line between us and the enemy, staying on our side to carry on the revolution along the political, ideological and organizational line of the KCP.

## KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE ON CHAD'S NATIONAL DAY

BK131215Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK

[Text] To His Excellency Felix Malloum N'gakoutou Bey-Ndi, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Chad, Ndjamena:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Chad, it is our pleasure to extend warm congratulations to you and to the Chadian Government and people on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia.

We wish you the best of health and happiness, and the friendly Chadian people prosperity and glory. May the friendly relations between our two fellow nonaligned nations and peoples further develop and strengthen.

With highest regards.

Phnom Penh, 13 April 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia.

## TAKEO PEASANTS DETERMINED TO DEFEND, BUILD COUNTRY

BK131557Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK

[Report by unidentified correspondents]

[Summary] We correspondents visited the border areas in Takeo sector, southwestern region, from 19 through 22 February, observing vestiges of the heinous crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy against our people there. This sector is made up of five districts: Kirivong, Koah Andet, Treang, Tram Kak and Angkor Chey--the first three being adjacent to Vietnam. We took National Route 2 from Phnom Penh and, passing through Takeo town, arrived at Phnom Den at 1400 on 19 February.

We witnessed untold devastation caused by the Vietnamese aggressors to the villages, cooperatives, fields and orchards. A short distance from the model Prey Run cooperative in Treang district we met with heart-rending sights of destruction in Kompong Chrey, Tonloap, Saom, Ta O and Daeum Beng townships in Kirovong district. "The Vietnamese enemy pillaged or destroyed more than 2,000 hectares of rice in the fields and granaries. Thousands of tons of grain were put to the torch. Moreover, the Vietnamese took away 5,850 head of cattle, 9,500 head of buffalo, 8,500 pigs, 61,550 chickens, 10,000 ducks, 10,000 hoes, 8,000 knives, 5,000 hatchets, 3,000 plows, 6,000 harrows, 66,788 dishes, 8,000 pots, 300 large pans, 100 monsoon lamps, 60 automatic rice threshers, 500 waterwheels, 100 sewing machines, 20 waterpumps, 7 rice huskers, 1,500 neon lamps and 5,000 water jars; cut down 5,000 coconut trees; plundered 15,000 liters of gasoline and fuel oil; and so on."

Despite continued Vietnamese encroachment, our KCP-led people in Kirivong district had sufficient rice to eat in 1977. "They could independently supply the ration [robab] set by the party. They had rice seeds in stock, as planned, and still succeeded in accumulating a surplus of 10,000 bags of rice to support the state as a contribution to the nation-building drive."

In Kaoh Andet district we saw the same harrowing sights of destruction. "After visiting Kaoh Andet we went to Takeo town where the brother comrade in charge of Takeo sector informed us that in 1977 our cooperative peasants in all districts throughout Takeo sector had completely fulfilled--in some cases overfulfilled--the rice production plan of our party and the Government of Democratic Cambodia. Each district in this sector had accumulated a significant rice surplus to support the state in its national construction and defense efforts. This was particularly the case in Treang, Angkor Chey and Tram Kak districts, which escaped the incursions of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors."

Turning their hatred against the Vietnamese into strength, our collective masses and mobile youths in all districts of Takeo sector are engaged in a vigorous offensive to grow dry season rice at the Angkor Borei, Kompong Ampil, Along Tien and [name indistinct] worksites, which cover tens of thousands of hectares. It is planned that dry season rice will be cultivated on 15,000 hectares of land. "From 12 December 1977 to 22 February 1978, by concerted effort, they planted dry season rice on more than 6,000 hectares. The remaining 9,000 hectares will be completely taken care of by the end of April.

"Past experience indicates that an average yield of 3 to 4 tons of rice can be secured from 1 hectare of land. At some worksites near Angkor Borei, Kompong Ampil and Along Tien, which cover an area of more than 100 hectares, our people can reap as many as 16 tons of rice per hectare.

"All of this clearly demonstrates that under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, our people and Revolutionary Army in all districts of Takeo sector, southwestern region, have transformed their hatred against the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors into a determined struggle of defend and build the country with enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility." It is our hope that thanks to the determination of our peasants and Revolutionary Army, the badly damaged districts of Kirivong and Kaoh Andet will be rapidly rehabilitated and the entire Takeo sector will become a strong support base for the front in political, military and economic areas.



## PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

BK140253Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and foreign minister, received at the Foreign Ministry yesterday morning the PRC Government Delegation led by PRC Vice Minister of Communications Pan Chi. The delegation had earlier handed over to Laos Friendship Highway No 1.

Vice Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transportation Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani and a number of senior cadres accompanied the PRC delegation during the courtesy call on Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut. Hsu Huang, PRC ambassador to Laos, also accompanied the delegation.

During the courtesy call, Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut had a cordial talk with the distinguished guests. On behalf of the party Central Committee, government and Lao people throughout the country, he wholeheartedly hailed and expressed overwhelming gratitude for the assistance given by the party, government and fraternal people of China to the Lao party, government and people during their struggle against the aggression committed by imperialism and its henchmen, as well as during the period of construction. He said the Chinese people have majestically stood along side the Lao people.

Pan Chi, representing the PRC party and government, expressed thanks and wholeheartedly praised the Lao people's profound friendship for the fraternal Chinese people. He said that the friendship between the Lao and Chinese peoples, which has existed from time immemorial in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, is being further developed on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

At the same time, Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and Vice Minister Pan Chi affirmed that they would jointly cherish and promote this time-honored militant, fraternal friendship so that it would continuously grow and develop and become everlasting.

Earlier Vice Minister Pan Chi led the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Sanan Souththichak, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, public works and transportation, and Vice Minister Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani at the Ministry of Communications. The guests and hosts had a cordial talk and exchanged views in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Sanan Souththichak and Pan Chi also exchanged gifts to commemorate the PRC Government delegation's visit to Laos. The meeting and talks were permeated with intimate, profound friendship.

## TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISITS TO GDR, MONGOLIA

BK130959Y Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade led by Vice Minister Khamma Phomkong has returned to Vientiane, after visiting the German Democratic Republic where it attended the Leipzig Spring Fair and touring the People's Republic of Mongolia. It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade and other senior officials of the ministry.

Dieter Jarck and M. P. Tserentsoodol, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary respectively of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mongolia to Laos, were also present.

During its stay in the GDR, the delegation had discussed with the representative of the GDR Government developing the trade relations between the two countries.

During its visit to Mongolia, the delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade and the officials concerned of Mongolia exchanged views and signed an agreement on transporting Mongolia's goods as aid to Laos. The Lao delegation was warmly received by Mongolian leaders.

#### BRIEFS

CINEMATOGRAPHERS BACK FROM MOSCOW--Vientiane, 7 Apr (KPL)--The Lao cinematographic delegation led by Bouaban Volakoun returned to Vientiane on April 4 after attending the cinematographic conference of socialist countries held in Moscow from March 28 to 30. It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Thong Chaleunsouk, deputy director, and officials of the Lao cinematographic department. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 7 Apr 78 BK]

GDR FILM GIFT--Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL)--The German Democratic Republic has presented Laos with a number of films. The films were handed over by GDR Ambassador Dieter Jarck in Vientiane yesterday to Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 8 Apr 78 BK]

WORLD HEALTH DAY--Vientiane, 8 Apr (KPL)--The Ministry of Public Health celebrated World Health Day in Vientiane yesterday. Present were Minister Souk Vongsak and many officials and workers of the ministry. Roger Leclerco, representative of the World Health Organization [WHO] in Laos, also attended. Speaking at the celebration, Minister Souk Vongsak pointed out the great achievements recorded by the Lao Public Health Service over the past 2 years. He thanked WHO and friendly countries for their medical assistance to the Lao people. He said that the ministry would encourage the Lao people to carry out WHO's tasks in 1978. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 8 Apr 78 BK]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION IN VIETNAM--Vientiane 11 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Unified Buddhists Association [LUBA] left Vientiane on April 8 for an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at the invitation of the Vietnam United Buddhists Association. The delegation, led by Maha Thongkhoun Anantasounthon, vice president, general secretary of the LUBA and chairman of the directorate of the Lao Buddhist School, was seen off at Wattai Airport by Maha Khamtan Thepbouali, president of LUBA; Kamphong Manivong, director of the Religious Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs; many Lao monks and nuns, and other officials concerned. Nguyen Si Hoat, minister counsellor, and other officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane were present. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK]

## UPPADIT GIVES INTERVIEW BEFORE LEAVING ON ASEAN TOUR

BK131617Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Before leaving on his tour of ASEAN countries, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun told journalists at Bangkok Airport this morning that on instructions from the prime minister, he was going to Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines to inform those countries' leaders of the results of the prime minister's recent visit to the PRC. The prime minister, he said, considers it very important that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, PRC prime minister, and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, on behalf of the PRC Government, have pledged support for ASEAN objectives, and in particular, support for its efforts to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality.

The foreign minister went on to say that ASEAN, as well as Thailand, wants this region to be a zone of peace and neutrality. He said Thailand's policy is to be friendly toward neighboring Indochinese countries. Relations between Thailand and Vietnam and Laos have clearly improved, he said, adding that despite border problems, Thailand and Cambodia still want to reach a mutual understanding.

The foreign minister said he hoped Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary would visit Thailand soon. The Cambodian Government had announced on 1 April it was pleased with Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan's official visit to the PRC and that Ieng Sary would be visiting Thailand.

Touching on the prime minister's planned visit to Burma, the foreign minister said the prime minister would visit there sometime next month. Burma is a close neighbor with which Thailand wants to have better relations.

The foreign minister disclosed that the ASEAN ministerial meeting scheduled for May in Thailand might have to be postponed to June or July because ministers of ASEAN countries are currently very busy.

The foreign minister said he, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, would consult with member countries on proposals to upgrade the scheduled ASEAN-U.S. meeting from one of lesser-ranking officials to ministerial level, and on the date of the ASEAN ministerial meeting. The ASEAN-U.S. meeting would probably take place before the ASEAN ministers meeting, he said.

The foreign minister is scheduled to return from Manila and arrive at Bangkok Airport at 1720 on 18 April by Thai international flight No TG 621.

## FUEL DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON PLANS TO PURCHASE PRC OIL

BK140918Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Navy Capt Praphan Charumani, director of the fuel organization, said recently he does not have any details on the government's plan to purchase crude oil from the PRC, because he has not yet talked with Industry Minister Kasem Chatikawanit who participated in the talks on the purchase of crude oil during Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's visit to China.

Praphan said he is anxious to learn the amounts and types of oil Thailand will buy from China so that he can make suitable preparations. The organization also wants to import both diesel and bunker oil on a long term basis for future use.

Regarding the quality of oil from the PRC, he explained that previous imported oil because of its high density, had to be mixed with oil from the Middle East. According to the press, he said, the new crude oil China will sell to Thailand comes from new wells, and so its quality may well be different.

#### KRIANGSAK ORDERS IMPRISONMENT FOR BURMESE LOG POACHERS

BK131103Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK

[Prime Minister's Order No 1/1978, dated 12 April]

[Text] It is evident that Prachak Phongrekhananon, first accused; Kowit Saramit, second accused; (Thichi), third accused; (Aye Kyu) alias (Aye Tu), fourth accused; (Aye Ko) alias (Ah Ko), fifth accused; (Itu), sixth accused; (Mae Mae) alias (Ah Mae), seventh accused; and Bakli Sae-ung, eighth accused have been operating a sawmill and keeping teak planks in their possession without legal authorization and illegally entering the country. The offenses were committed in Tambon Mae Sot, Tambon Tha Sai Luat and Tambon Mae Ku of Mae Sot district in Tak Province.

The authorities arrested the first seven named on 20 February 1978 with 19,239 teak planks, tools and machines as evidence--as indicated on the list attached to this order. The eighth accused surrendered to the authorities on 24 March 1978.

After the interrogation, Kowit and Bakli confessed that they had operated the sawmill and kept teak planks without legal authorization, claiming the teak planks had been imported into the kingdom. However, the investigations and interrogations revealed that the teak planks had been produced from logs illegally felled inside the kingdom. All the remaining accused except Prachak confessed to being Burmese aliens who had escaped into Thailand at Mae Sot district and worked at the sawmill.

Prachak, the first accused, denied complicity in the offenses. Investigations and interrogations, however, revealed that Prachak is a partner in the Mae Sot Furniture Factory which is across from the sawmill. He also owns the land on which the sawmill is located and had applied for authorization to construct the building which was used as the sawmill. This evidence clearly proves his complicity in the offenses.

Because Prachak's, Kowit's and Bakli's offenses constitute a violation of Sections 48 and 73 of the Forest Act of 1951--destruction of national resources and sabotage of the stability of the national economy--and since the government had earlier warned them about such activities, a warning they chose to ignore by perpetuating and these violations which gravely threaten the country, they therefore should be punished as an example to others.

Empowered by Article 27 of the kingdom's constitution of 1977, the prime minister, with the cabinet's and National Policy Council's consent, hereby issues the following order:

1. Prachak Phongrekhananon, Kowit Saramit, and Bakli Sae-ung are to be imprisoned for 5 years.
2. The evidence shall be confiscated.
3. (Thichi), (Aye Kyu) alias (Aye Tu), (Aye Ko) alias (Ah Ko), (Itu), and (Mae Mae) alias (Ah Mae) are to be tried on charges of violating immigration and alien labor laws, since there is no evidence to prove they had any knowledge of or involvement in the offenses.

The Interior Ministry is to carry out this order immediately.

Ordered on 12 April 1978

Signed: Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister



## RADIO COMMENTATOR REFUTES POL POT CHARGES OF SRV SUBVERSION

BK140848Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Text] In a press interview broadcast over Radio Phnom Penh on the morning of 13 April, Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot once again accused the SRV of harboring the concept of "one party, one country and one people" in an "Indochina federation". The Cambodian prime minister even mentioned the so-called "espionage and subversion of internal affairs" of Cambodia by Vietnam. Our radio commentator now discusses this baseless accusation by the Cambodian Government leader in this commentary entitled "The Just Cause Will Triumph":

History recognizes policies which (?do not respond to the wishes of the people), which are condemned and opposed by the people and which are condemned and cursed by mankind. Accordingly, power holders of such a regime should make adjustments in those policies their people do not approve. However, what they are trying to do is cook up silly stories in order to intimidate their own people and deceive world public opinion. That is what the power holders in Phnom Penh are doing.

As we have already said in our previous programs, the Indochina federation is a historical matter and, for more than 20 years now, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam have not referred to the Indochina federation question. Why, then, are the present authorities in Cambodia trying to distort this historical issue and confuse black and white in an attempt to slander Vietnam?

If the Cambodian authorities really desire independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as peaceful coexistence as they have repeatedly clamored, and if Vietnam is an obstacle to their desire, why are they now obstinately rejecting the just proposal made by Vietnam which is aimed at guaranteeing their desire? [Words indistinct] each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as a border treaty.

The SRV proposed on 5 February 1978 that the two countries conclude a treaty guaranteeing respect for each country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and a border treaty based on mutual respect for the sovereignty of each country within present boundaries.

It is clear that the Cambodian power holders are distorting history and cooking up the story of an SRV scheme to take over Cambodia under an "Indochina federation" plan which is nothing but a shallow political trick to incite national enmity and destroy the unity and friendship which has been fostered by the blood and flesh of the peoples of both countries. This is a clear indication of the nature of the overall policy adopted by the power holders in Cambodia, as well as an attempt to instigate border clashes with their neighbors and reject all forms of international and regional cooperation.

Since the liberation of Cambodia, the Cambodian power holders in Phnom Penh have carried out a closed-door foreign policy and upheld selfish chauvinism. Their intention to distort history can also be seen in the context of that overall policy. The power holders in Phnom Penh are making a mistake in conducting a diplomatic policy aimed at serving the interests of an internal policy based on committing atrocities--that is, a policy of accelerated suppression and persecution of their own people and a purging of true Cambodian revolutionaries and patriots who are now firmly resisting this mistaken policy.

In order to rebuild their influence, and block the inflow of new ideas from outside which threaten them, the Cambodian power holders are trying to distract the world's attention from what is going on inside Cambodia. At the same time, they are trying to distract the attention of the Cambodian people, who have become enraged by their vicious and atrocious attempts to destroy the combat unity and brotherly friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Their actions indicate they are traitors. The Cambodian power holders are traitors to their old comrades-in-arms, to the sacred (?faith) and to the genuine national interests of the Cambodian people. They are committing a crime backed by imperialists and international reactionaries. The sky of Vietnamese-Cambodian relations is still dark and clouded by the power holders in Phnom Penh. However, truth and Vietnamese-Cambodian friendship and unity are bound to triumph.

#### Reported Offensive Denied

OW131207Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh radio said on Wednesday [12 April] that Vietnam had launched a large-scale attack against Kampuchea. This news was then quoted by the BBC and the Voice of America, but with much doubt. As you know, this was neither the first nor the last time that Radio Phnom Penh released such a tall story.

It should be recalled that the radio had almost daily accused Vietnam of incursion and bombardment against Kampuchean territory, although there was nothing like that. It had even gone to the length of forcing some Vietnamese residents and those Vietnamese civilians captured from the border region to speak as witnesses.

Obviously, Radio Phnom Penh has been a dirty instrument in the hands of those who are trying to whip up national hatred and slander Vietnam with a view to covering up their erroneous policy.

#### Cambodian Intruders Punished

OW140729Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Apr (VNA)--Since the beginning of this month the Kampuchean authorities have sent many battalions on repeated attacks on border areas deep within Vietnamese territory.

Hoa Lu, Song Be Province, was occupied as a bridgehead by four Kampuchean battalions for daily sallies against surrounding areas. Seven Kampuchean battalions occupied a whole stretch from Ca Tum to Chang Riec in Tay Ninh Province. At some places, Kampuchean troops moved as far as six kilometers into Vietnamese territory.

On 4 April eight Kampuchean battalions occupied many areas in the villages of Vinh Hoi Dong, Nhan Hoi, Phu Hoi, Vinh Xuong and Tan An in Phu Cau district, An Giang Province. Some of these places are 10 kilometres inside the border. The raiders killed and looted like a horde of savages.

Vietnamese armed forces duly punished the raiders in defence of national territory and the peaceful labour of the people. Kampuchean troops suffered heavy casualties and were dislodged from many places such as Hoa Lu, Ca Tum and Chang Riec.

To mislead the public and cover up these attacks on Vietnamese territory, Phnom Penh radio on 7 April cooked up a story about "attacks made by many Vietnamese armoured divisions with artillery support on Kampuchean territory in Kampot, Prey Veng Phnhea Kreak, Snuol and Rattanakiri." It should be noted that 7 April was the very day when Vietnam released two important documents--the 'Facts on the "Indochina Federation" Question' and the 'Facts About the Vietnam-Kampuchea Border Question.'

It is clear that the fabrication was designed as a slander against Vietnam and a pretext from the Kampuchean authorities to turn down negotiations and prepare for new military adventures against Vietnam. But it is certain that no one will be deceived. Public opinion in many countries and people seeking peace and justice in the world are demanding that the Kampuchean authorities immediately abandon their hostile policy, put an end to their savage crimes against the Vietnamese people, and start negotiations with Vietnam at an early date to settle questions concerning relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

If they ignore this demand and persist in their adventurous policy and hate campaign against Vietnam, the Kampuchean authorities will be further isolated. Their military adventure is bound to fail.

#### RADIO COMMENTARY SUPPORTS DOCUMENT ON INDOCHINA FEDERATION

OW131316Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you know, on 31 December 1977, the Phnom Penh authorities unilaterally made public their conflict with Vietnam so as to accuse the SRV of having a long-term strategic design of turning Democratic Kampuchea into a member of the Indochinese federation and a slave of Vietnam. Since then, not a few Kampuchean leaders as well as radio Voice of Democratic Kampuchea have harped on the Indochinese federation problem. They have been supported by the imperialists and international reactionaries, both overtly and covertly. What are the facts on the Indochinese federation question?

To have a clear understanding of this question, let's trace back to the 1930's and 1950's of this century. By the end of the 19th century, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were one after another occupied by the French colonialists. They were crushed as states and merged into what was called French Indochina, an overseas territory of France placed under the centralized direction of a French governor general.

On the other hand, carrying out their wicked divide-and-rule policy, the French colonialists cut Vietnam into Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina with three different forms of government, which, with Laos and Kampuchea, made up five regions of French Indochina. They also used one people to fight another so as to undermine the unity among the peoples of the three countries.

In these circumstances, the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party was a historical necessity meeting the pressing demands of the liberation struggle of all the three nations who had to concentrate their forces to defeat their common enemy, the French colonialists. The party's slogan of making Indochina completely independent and advancing toward an Indochinese federation, which was raised in this context and based on exercising the national right of self-determination, conformed to the situation of the 1930's and 1940's.

With the correct slogan, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, closely united, rose up as one to seize power in the autumn of 1945 and overthrow the Japanese fascists. Thereafter, they fought a long war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors.

In February 1951, at the proposal of the Vietnamese communists, the Indochinese Communist Party dissolved. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea each had its own party, government, army and national united front, completely independent from one another. At the same time, they were united in their struggle on the principle of free choice, equality, mutual assistance and respect for each other's sovereignty. Obviously, after the 1951 congress of the Indochinese Communist Party and following the 1954 Geneva Conference in particular, the Indochinese federation question passed forever into history, as did French Indochina.

Like Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has never referred to the Indochinese federation question again. History shows that Vietnam's policy toward Laos and Kampuchea is faithful and consistent, is that of militant solidarity and long-term friendship and cooperation on the basis of respect of the fundamental, sacred and inalienable national rights of each country. The Vietnamese people can take legitimate pride in the fact that Vietnam has united, supported wholeheartedly and respected the independent and sovereign line of Kampuchea and pursued a policy of noninterference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. This policy, radiant with justice, has enjoyed worldwide approval and has been hailed more than once even by Kampuchean leaders.

The Indochinese federation problem is a matter of history. Vietnam again affirms that there is no problem of an Indochinese federation. So what do the Kampuchean authorities want by cooking up a tall story about an Indochinese federation? This will be the topic of our commentary tomorrow.

#### Further Corrections to Document

The following corrections to the item entitled "Press Conference Issues Documents on Relations With Cambodia" and subtitled "Document on Indochina Federation" published on pages K 12 through K 23 of the 7 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, are taken from a version broadcast in installments by Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 10, 11, 12 and 13 April.

Page K 17, following fourth paragraph insert: [The lettering of paragraphs A), C), and D) in the VNA version was repeated by Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 12 April; only the Hanoi International Service Cambodian version, broadcast at 0400 GMT on 9 April, used the lettering A), B), and C)].

Page K 18, antepenultimate paragraph, last line, should read ...integrity of Kampuchea within the existing borders... adding final phrase.

Same page, last paragraph, line two, should read ...24 and 25 March 1970 [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 12 April renders the month as "April"] in Canton, China... inserting editorial notation.

Page K 20, first paragraph, last line, should read ...at the reception of 16 November 1971)... adding day.

Same page, second paragraph, lines two and three, should read ...friendship between our two nations and peoples have been strengthened... adding phrase "and peoples".

NHAN DAN URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

OW140733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Apr (VNA)--The worldwide struggle against the neutron bomb is far from over, says NHAN DAN today.



The paper points out that although U.S. President Carter has decided against immediate production of neutron warheads, he is keeping his options open, and this "ambiguous attitude" is designed to bring pressure to bear on the world's peoples.

NHAN DAN says that the postponement of neutron bomb production was a necessity, because the United States could not ignore mounting protests in the world and needed time to persuade its reluctant allies. But preparations for eventual deployment are continuing, the paper says, noting that the green light has been given to the perfection of the Lance missile and the 20-mm [number as received] cannon to launch neutron warheads.

"This makes it imperative for all peace-loving governments and progressive humanity to carry on this struggle through to the end," NHAN DAN emphasizes.

#### CUBAN SOCCER TEAM CONCLUDES 2-WEEK TOUR

OW131533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Apr (VNA)--The Cuban soccer team left here yesterday after a fortnight's tour. It played five matches in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and Nghia Binh Province, winning one, tying three, and losing one. The Cuban players also visited different historical places and cultural and economic establishments, and were accorded a warm welcome everywhere.

Feliciano Dieguez, the captain, and other members of the team said they were deeply impressed by the warm feelings of Vietnamese players and the Vietnamese people as a whole. Their visit, they said, would help to consolidate and strengthen the friendship between Vietnam and Cuba.

#### PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES LAO BUDDHIST DELEGATION

OW131535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Apr (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong today received the Buddhist delegation of the Lao Democratic People's Republic. With him was Phuong Minh Nam, deputy staff director of the premier's office. Present on this occasion were Lao Charge d'Affaires a.i. Souvanthong Boutsanai, and Superior Monk Pham The Long, vice president of the Vietnam Unified Buddhists Association. Premier Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Lao Buddhists.

#### Delegation Holds Services

OW101703Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--The visiting Buddhist delegation of the Lao Democratic People's Republic yesterday held a service at Quan Su Pagoda--Hanoi's main pagoda--and held talks with the Central Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhists Association. Also yesterday, it was received by Phan Anh, vice president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association.

The delegation, led by Superior Monk Thong Kun Antasunthon, arrived here over the weekend on a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Unified Buddhists Association.

## TRUONG CHINH TOURS SOUTHERN PRODUCTION SITES

OW131531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Apr (VNA)--Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, recently visited the former island prison of Con Dao and Song Be Province and various revolutionary bases in Ho Chi Minh City.

On Con Dao, he paid tribute to fallen combatants and visited a museum where crimes of the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are recorded. He also went to see the cells where Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung and other revolutionary leaders had been detained. Con Dao, now a district of Hau Giang Province, was commended by Truong Chinh for its achievements in production and defence.

In Ho Chi Minh City, Truong Chinh called at Cu Chi district, a no-man's land during the last war and now one of the first districts in the south to be built into agricultural and industrial units along the line of large-scale socialist production. In Phay My Hung village, he heard a report on the exploits of the people who had built a maze of underground tunnels to fight the U.S. aggressors.

Speaking to the district party committee, Truong Chinh gave advice on planning and leadership. He laid stress on the necessity of developing agriculture, small industries and handicrafts in service of the people's life and exports. Truong Chinh also went to Tan Thoi Nhat village, Hoc Mon district, headquarters of the southern organization of the party before the revolution in August 1945.

In Song Be, where many new economic zones have been set up, Truong Chinh called for bigger efforts to develop the economy in all fields, first of all to boost agricultural production.

Back in Ho Chi Minh City, Truong Chinh called at an exhibition where more than 10,000 export products are displayed.

## PARTY-GOVERNMENT LEADERS ADDRESS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

## Pham Van Dong Speech

BK131340Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Apr 78 BK

[Report on speech by Premier Pham Van Dong at the recent second national scientific and technical conference in Hanoi--date of speech not given]

[Text] Recently, Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended and addressed the second national conference on science and technology in the service of agricultural development.

After hearing scientific and technical cadres and delegates from various sectors, provinces, districts and agricultural cooperatives report on the conduct of the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture and on the guidelines set forth for the days ahead, the premier said: At this conference, you comrades have heard much about science and technology in service of agriculture, forestry and fishing. On my part, I will concentrate on talking with you about a number of points which are both important and practical. First of all, I deem it necessary to mention once again the targets of the 5-year plan regarding agriculture, forestry and fishing:

21 million tons of grain; 16.5 million pigs; 3.5 billion eggs; from 220,000 to 250,000 tons of sugar; 980,000 hectares of industrial and fruit crops, 500,000 hectares of land for production of export products; opening 1 million hectares of virgin land; reclaiming 500,000 hectares of fallow land; sending 1.8 million laborers to develop new economic zones; cultivating 50 percent of crop acreage by mechanical means; having one worker responsible for from 1 to 2 hectares of cultivated land; achieving an average of 3 tons of rice and from 3 to 4 pigs per hectare of cultivated land; planting 1.2 million hectares of forests and cutting 3.5 million cubic meters of wood; netting 1 million tons of sea fish; raising 350,000 tons of fresh and brackish water fish; processing 40,000 tons of frozen shrimp and fish for export; and producing 200 million liters of fish sauce and from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of fish meal.

It must be remembered that we have only 3 years left to achieve these targets. Therefore, we must bring all our forces into full play and struggle with a strong resolve as instructed by Uncle Ho: Once the line and policy have been established, we must devise satisfactory measures to carry them out. A good plan is important, but the measures for carrying it out are twice as important and the resolve to achieve success is three times as important.

To achieve these targets it is most important to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone. This very conference is a strong manifestation of our party's viewpoints concerning the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture. Then, what should we base ourselves on to raise the question of scientific and technical services to agriculture in a basic and comprehensive manner?

I think we must base ourselves on the following: the party's line which was adopted at the fourth party congress; the line of the socialist revolution and the line for building a socialist economy; the political, economic and social system of the SRV, the superiority of which is fully reflected in the laboring people's right to collective mastery; the rich, diverse natural resources of our country which are not yet fully appreciated or appropriately used, hence the need to intensively step up basic investigation and rapidly carry out zoning, especially the zoning of agricultural and forestry lands; the valuable experience of our people in agricultural production--the experience that has accumulated over countless generations and can be summed up in the four words "water, fertilizer, diligence and seeds"--together with the need to fully recognize our people's experience, especially that gained from the movement for cooperativization in the north; and the contingent of people engaged in scientific and technical work in support of our country's agriculture.

We note with joy that this contingent has reached maturity through the revolutionary struggle, the struggle against aggression and the struggle on the agricultural front. We can rely on the enthusiasm and capabilities of this contingent in our struggle to achieve at all costs the system of targets specified in the 5-year plan for agriculture, forestry and fishing, which I have just mentioned.

Concerning this system of targets, I am going to stress only a few points which I consider most important, either because they are important points or because they have not yet been given due attention. On the agricultural front at present, all of us must strive our best to satisfactorily solve the problem of grain and food, as well as the problem of raw materials for industry and goods for export.

With regard to agricultural production in our country, great consideration must be paid both to crop cultivation and livestock raising--that is, we must clearly recognize the two main parts of agricultural production.

In cultivation, priority must be given to grain crops, especially rice and various types of subsidiary food crops. Here I deem it necessary to repeat what I said once before: Subsidiary food crops are of paramount importance as food for man and feed for livestock.

In the field of agricultural production, another point that I must stress is intensive cultivation. Of course, we have some good and some very good models in this respect, such as Vu Thang cooperative, Thai Binh. However, a great many localities in general do not practice intensive cultivation or, even worse, do not understand it. While many localities have recorded a seasonal rice yield of over 3 tons per hectare and some others over 5 tons per hectare, others have been able to produce less than 2 tons per hectare.

This is intolerable. Generally speaking, the yield of subsidiary food crops has been low, too low in some localities. We must give more consideration to corn and practice intensive corn cultivation in order to increase the average per-hectare corn yield to 2 and then 3, 4 and more tons over a large cultivated area.

More consideration must also be given to manioc and we must strive to rapidly boost manioc yield to 10, 20 tons or more per hectare. More localities have begun to promote the cultivation of kaoliang. We must strive to enlarge the kaoliang area and give more attention to intensive cultivation. In the same vein, we must also attach importance to sweet potatoes, potatoes and other types of subsidiary food crops.

To make intensive cultivation possible, we must zone off large, medium, and small specialized cultivation areas. Only by delineating such areas can we uniformly apply intensive cultivation measures such as irrigation, soil improvement, fertilizer application, use of new strains, development of means of production and processing, building of communications and transportation systems, and so forth.

I think that it is also necessary now to stress a measure which I deem very important for carrying out intensive cultivation: appointment of full-time cadres to take charge of a specific kind of crop or animal in a specific locality or specialized cultivation area. These cadres must be chosen from the staff of leading organs and from the contingent of technical cadres.

Generally speaking, in order to promote specialized and intensive cultivation, we must build the district into a level directly managing production and the local people's lives. The district must become a center for providing technical equipment to the local economy, chiefly for agricultural production, or for forestry in forested land and for fishing in coastal areas. Thus, in order to build the district level we must associate the district with specific economic areas. On this basis, we will carry out intensive and specialized cultivation.

Dealing with the close relations between agriculture and industry, and between agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, Premier Pham Van Dong pointed out: At this conference, we are paying attention to scientific and technical sectors supporting agriculture. This is right, because agriculture is related to many sectors of the national economy and needs help from many scientific and technical sectors.

The more our national economy and science and technology develop, the clearer these relations become. It is noteworthy that right from the outset, the party has established basic relations between agriculture and industry and between agriculture and the other sectors of the national economy, while holding the scientific and technical sectors responsible for giving priority to helping agriculture.



At this conference, however, I will only deal briefly with agricultural science and technology, that is with the scientific and technical sectors which are directly supporting agriculture--both crop cultivation and livestock raising--in different parts of the country.

First of all, we must build an institute directly subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific and technical research on agriculture. We must define the structure and system of this institute and help it build its system of institutes, stations and farms; its system of colleges, advanced and middle schools; and its contingent of cadres.

Here I would also like to clarify one point: the organization of information--both domestic and international--on agricultural science and technology.

We must know that, in the present situation in our country and in the rest of the world, no scientific and technical research is possible without good information. So far, we have carried out little or no work in this field. For this reason, we must redouble our efforts to carry out information activities in an urgent and planned manner, giving priority to key tasks.

In connection with this matter, I would like to request that all organizations and people engaged in scientific and technical research establish a library composed of books and especially of magazines which are vitally essential and indispensable to their work. Generally speaking, our comrades devote too little time to study, are too poorly-read, and do too little research. We must always keep in mind these words of Lenin: In order to build communism, we must arm ourselves with all the wisdom acquired by mankind from past to present and make use of this asset in a creative manner.

Stressing the necessity to coordinate the activities of other economic sectors and of the various scientific and technical sectors in order to effectively support agriculture, Premier Pham Van Dong said: The organization and activities of scientific and technical sectors in service of agriculture must follow the principle of democratic centralism and collective work under centralized leadership. All of us must be fully imbued with this principle in order to concentrate our efforts on resolving the most important and most urgent problems in specific areas and at specific times. Only in this way can we achieve the best results and at the same time prevent loss and waste of energy and materials.

Because of their importance, all activities in the field of agricultural science and technology must be given special attention by the stage organs of all levels and their needs must be promptly met. This is a requirement of the socialist legal system to which we have so far failed to attach due importance.

In this spirit, all organs of state authority such as the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels, and all administrative organs of the state such as the Council of Ministers and people's committees at all echelons, should, within the limits of their responsibility, discuss and resolve problems of science and technology in service of agriculture in a timely and most effective manner. In this way we will further accentuate the importance of science and technology supporting agriculture.

Along with these activities, we must mobilize all propaganda means, such as the press and radio and television broadcasting stations, to promptly communicate and disseminate scientific and technical news related to agricultural production.

Dealing with the importance of managerial work, Premier Pham Van Dong pointed out: At this conference, many comrades have spoken about our weaknesses and shortcomings in managing the national economy, especially in managing the sectors related to agriculture.

Along with strongly and accurately criticizing these weaknesses and shortcomings, everyone must realize his responsibility to overcome them. In this spirit, by means of the state apparatus, the organs with the highest authority must wholeheartedly apply themselves to improving and strengthening management of the national economy in general and of the sectors and levels related to agriculture, forestry and fishing in particular. All sectors and levels down to grassroots units must do likewise. Concerted efforts by everyone are needed to successfully accomplish this task.

In conclusion, Premier Pham Van Dong said: I have expressed just a few ideas about agricultural production. I did not say anything about forestry and fishing because a cursory discourse on these subjects, far from helping solve any problem, will only waste your time. Let me come to the conclusion now: At the fourth party congress, particularly during the debates on the 1976-1980 5-year plan, and after the second plenum of the party Central Committee, all of us realized that we must concentrate our efforts on achieving at all costs those targets I recalled earlier in my speech. To do so, every sector, every level and every person must devote all their enthusiasm, intelligence and talents to fulfilling these targets at all costs. On this basis we will advance toward even greater achievements.

We must display very great resolve in order to struggle and succeed on the agricultural front for the sake of our people's livelihood and for the building of socialism in our fatherland.

On behalf of the conference and of scientific and technical cadres throughout the country, Comrade Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, promised to seriously implement Premier Pham Van Dong's instructions, considering them an enormous source of encouragement and inspiration which will help all scientific and technical workers satisfactorily fulfill their task of joining with other sectors in advancing science and technology so that it will really play a key role in national construction and will, in the immediate future, satisfactorily support agricultural production.

#### Vo Nguyen Giap Speech

BK131120Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Apr 78 BK

[Report on speech by Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap at the recent second national scientific and technical conference in Hanoi: "Step Up the Scientific and Technical Revolution in Agriculture in Our Country"--date of speech not given]

[Text] Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap recently addressed the second national conference on science and technology in the service of agricultural development. After conveying to all delegates the solicitous regards of the party Central Committee and government, the vice premier spoke about the problem of stepping up the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture in our country. Today we present to you a summary of some of the main points of the vice premier's important address.

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap said: The scientific and technical revolution in agriculture in our country must base itself on the general line of socialist revolution, on the line of socialist economic building laid down by the fourth party congress, and on the targets and tasks set by the second party Central Committee plenum for agriculture. This revolution must also base itself on the actual socioeconomic, scientific and technical conditions of our agriculture.

Unlike economically developed countries, we are carrying out the scientific and technical revolution in the absence of a large engineering industry and of highly developed scientific and technical bases. Moreover, we do not follow the common road of promoting the scientific and technical revolution in industry first, then gradually expanding it to agriculture. Instead, we are carrying out the scientific and technical revolution in both industry and agriculture at the same time, and are concentrating our efforts on advancing this revolution on the agricultural front.

Therefore, we must combine our revolutionary offensive spirit with scientific knowledge, display highly developed creative energy, and discover and determine the characteristics and laws, the contents and the route of advance of the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture. Only by so doing can we overcome big difficulties and obstacles, allowing the scientific and technical revolution to develop along a correct line, to gradually fulfill its key role in developing the combined strength of the three revolutions, and to help take agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production with an ever more modern agroindustrial structure.

We are confident of certain success in the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture. This is because we enjoy very basic advantages: large numbers of intelligent, creative laboring people, fertile land and abundant, diversified resources which abound in all parts of the completely liberated and reunified fatherland; and because, first of all, we benefit from the extremely correct and creative line of our party, from the superior socialist system, from the dictatorship of the proletariat, and from the system of socialist collective ownership which is the most powerful motive force insuring the success of the cause of the socialist revolution in general and that of the scientific and technical revolution in particular.

As Comrade Le Duan put it: With the system of socialist collective ownership with the large-scale reorganization of labor to carry out water conservancy work, improve the soil and build some essential material and technical bases, with the application of the successes of the green revolution and with the aid--though still limited--provided by industry, we are totally capable of further advancing our agriculture on the path of large-scale socialist production. Moreover, we can use agriculture as the basis for developing industry. That was from Le Duan's "On Reorganization of Production and Improvement of Agricultural Management Along the Line of Large-Scale Socialist Production."

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap continued: The scientific and technical revolution in agriculture must also be based on the fundamental laws of socialist economy in order to carry on profound and scientific studies of both the laboring people's immediate and long term basic needs and of the problems of food, housing, clothing, health, raw materials for industry and export goods, all of which are the targets set by the 5-year plan and the resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee and also the most vital requirements of our national economy.

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap stressed: The scientific and technical revolution in agriculture is a deep and far-reaching revolution, having an impact on all social production forces, including laborers and means of production--land, crops and cattle, industrial equipment, and so forth.

The agricultural work force, which includes both laboring peasants and agricultural workers, constitutes the most productive force. The Vietnamese laboring peasants, with their industriousness and creativity, with their high spirit of mastery of the country, and with their rich experience in production and fighting gained through their age-old history of national construction and national defense, once founded on the Pacific Coast of Southeast Asia one of the world's most ancient, most lasting and most dynamic [paragraph continues]

agricultural civilizations. Since the party was founded, the laboring peasants have faithfully followed it in order to fight for national independence and reunification and for socialism. In the north, they have gained initial experience in the path of socialist construction; in the south, they are gradually embarking on the path of collective production.

The scientific and technical revolution has the task of joining the revolution in production relationships and the ideological and cultural revolution in exerting a strong impact on the bulk of peasants and workers in the countryside, helping them to bring into full play their collective ownership and socialist patriotism. On this basis, we will rapidly raise their cultural scientific and technical standard and their understanding of and ability to apply the laws of agricultural production, forestry and fishing and turn them into a highly qualified, well organized, disciplined, skilled and productive labor force.

The scientific and technical revolution must also contribute to a scientific reorganization of labor and to the distribution of jobs to meet the need of building a comprehensive agriculture with an agroindustrial structure, and help in the redistribution of the work force on a large, nationwide scale.

Next to the laborer, land is the most important means of production, a special means which is both indispensable and irreplaceable. But only under the ownership of laborers can land achieve such status. As both a subject and an instrument of labor, the soil of the sacred Vietnamese homeland has sustained our nation through its millenia-long history. Our people have shed a great deal of sweat and blood to open new land and to protect every inch of our territory.

The scientific and technical revolution must conduct intensive research on our land and seas, including the forests and rivers and the flora and fauna. On this basis we will formulate guidelines for the most profitable production so that our land and seas will not only supply the people with more and more farm, forest and maritime products, but will also develop according to the law that our soil must always become more and more fertile and our seas ever richer in natural resources.

We must follow a correct policy, highly valuing and making good use of land, and really considering land to be as precious as gold. We must urgently adopt effective measures to put an immediate end to the extremely dangerous destruction of forests and to transform and fertilize millions of hectares of bare hills.

Our agriculture must absolutely follow the line of intensive cultivation, develop in close coordination with forestry and fishing and be promoted simultaneously with them in accordance with a correct guideline. Only by so doing can we insure that our country's natural resources will ever more increase and will become an inexhaustible source of products for an increasing population. This is very important for both the immediate and long term interests of our nation.

The scientific and technical revolution must also study and firmly grasp the process of birth and development of strains and breeds, which are precious biological production materials. We must not only study and create good and high-yielding strains of rice and subsidiary crops; starch, glucose, and oil-bearing and fibrous plants; medicinal plants; and timber. We must conduct research on and create good breeds of pigs, buffalo, cattle, poultry, goats, rabbits, and other animals. We must also study the laws of evolution of the tropical fauna and flora in the various parts as well as in the whole of our country.



Only on the basis of such scientific knowledge can we determine with increasing accuracy a cultivation and livestock raising pattern capable of high economic effects and conducive to achieving a good ecological balance.

The scientific and technical revolution in agriculture considers agricultural industrialization to be its foremost task and agricultural mechanization to be its kingpin. These tasks call for adoption of means and measures of industrial production such as irrigation, mechanization, electrification, chemicalization, rural communications and rural construction.

In carrying out these tasks, we will proceed in this manner: With regard to technical standards, we will combine rudimentary with semimodern and modern techniques, with modern techniques as the mainstay; with regard to production scale, we will combine small-scale with medium-scale and large-scale production, with large-scale production as the main direction of development.

In the current situation, we must adopt effective measures to increase the quality of work tools, to increase the operational capacity of machines and to save energy. At the same time, we must formulate plans for gradually stepping up agricultural mechanization and rural electrification.

Irrigation, which is the foremost measure, and chemicalization, which must go along with the use of organic fertilizers, are extremely important steps in intensive farming and are also very important factors for increasing productivity and economic effects in agriculture.

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap continued: Even under the collective ownership of laborers, the basic factors of our production forces can fill their role only if they are reorganized and scientifically managed and directed. Reorganization of production and improvement of agricultural management are urgent and extremely great tasks laid down by the party Central Committee. The Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers have given special attention to these tasks and are concentrating their efforts on carrying them out.

Essentially, these tasks call for the combination of the work force of the country with its land and natural resources, and with its existing and future material bases. They also call for the combination of the basic factors of the production forces in agriculture to build an optimal economic structure on a nationwide scale, as well as in each locality and region, to serve as the basis for a most rational socioeconomic managerial system.

What role should the scientific and technical revolution play in reorganizing social production and improving agricultural management? Obviously, it plays a very important role which, however, has not yet been fully exploited. The scientific and technical revolution must provide precise information, scientific forecasts and necessary economic-technical data. An imperative and long term task is to step up and improve basic surveys throughout the country, as well as in each region, province and district.

These measures must be closely coordinated with current zoning work to more rationally determine the optimal economic structure--whether it should be an agroindustrial, or agricultural-forestry-industrial, or agricultural-fishing-industrial structure, and so forth--suited to the specific conditions of each region and locality including new economic areas. Only in this way can we provide a more scientific basis for the plans to develop agriculture, forestry and fishing throughout the country as well as in each region, locality and new economic area, bring into full play the strengths of our country's tropical agricultural and achieve great economic results and high natural and labor productivity [nawng suaats twj nhieen vaf nawng suaats lao doongj], thereby gradually advancing our agriculture from small production to large-scale socialist production.

On their part, the scientific and technical sectors in service of agriculture must also reorganize themselves, build a scientific and technical management system, formulate plans for scientific and technical work and constantly improve the efficiency of their leadership and direction so as to contribute to reorganizing production and improving agricultural management.

We must now pay special attention to and concentrate our efforts on leading the scientific and technical revolution, coordinate this revolution with the revolution in production relationships and the cultural and ideological revolution in the district, thereby contributing to building the district level into an increasingly modern agroindustrial economic unit. The district is the base for carrying out the three revolutions and for coordinating the central economy with the local economy and economy with national defense. It is also a place for closely combining science with production in agriculture.

Dealing with the development of progressive scientific and technical projects to support agriculture, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out: Planning scientific work means concentrating the force of scientific and technical workers on key tasks and targets.

The decisive factor is that we must concentrate on satisfactorily guiding the implementation of key projects, first of all those concerning grain and foodstuff production, animal husbandry, industrial crop cultivation, production of export goods, and so forth. We must promptly apply scientific and technical innovations to production work and formulate necessary scientific and technical measures to develop good model units, thereby contributing to the efforts to fulfill the targets of this 5-year plan while urgently preparing scientific and technical bases and conditions for the next 5-year plan.

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap continued: We will step up the building of agricultural science for our country on the basis of persistent and creative scientific research, of summing up the time-honored experiences of the nation and exploiting their scientific value, and of quickly adopting and mastering the world's latest scientific achievements. Vietnamese agricultural science must be an advanced agronomy of a socialist tropical country in the east.

We must fully develop all branches of agronomy as an applied science while fostering other basic sciences such as biology, genetics, geology, and so forth, to serve as the basis of agricultural science. We must also pay attention to other scientific and technical sectors which support agricultural industrialization.

We now have a fairly large contingent of scientific and technical workers motivated by patriotism, love of socialism and revolutionary zeal, and endowed with scientific knowledge. We can rely on these scientific and technical workers, some of whom have already become experienced in scientific research and work, to satisfactorily carry out the above-mentioned tasks.

We must have a correct policy to make good use of these cadres and to create favorable conditions for every one of them to develop his talents and skills. We must implement the policy of sending scientific workers to production units, particularly to the district level, state farms and grassroots units to conduct research on production. This is the best way to establish a close relationship between science and production.

We must formulate plans for training good scientific and technical cadres and good technical workers in a rational and uniform manner to meet the demand of building an increasingly modern agriculture. We must also mobilize the bulk of scientific and technical workers, including college and vocational middle school teachers and students, and part of general school teachers and students to join in the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture.

Another imperative task is to strengthen the system of scientific and technical establishments, including research institutes, stations and farms at all levels. We must have plans to bring scientific and technical knowledge to the broad mass of laboring peasants and agricultural workers, a task which must be satisfactorily carried out by means of information and propaganda work and scientific club activities. We must launch a broad mass movement in the field of agricultural science and technology.

We must expand the application of new and proven scientific and technical innovations and build pilot units and multiply them. We must build high-production farming and livestock breeding areas, state farms and forestry centers, pilot economic areas, 10-tons-of-rice-per-hectare cooperatives and districts, and cooperatives and agroindustrial districts with exemplary records in labor organization, productivity and caring for the people's life.

In conclusion, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out: As Premier Pham Van Dong said, this conference marks a new developmental step in our scientific activities. But the value of this step still depends on our work after the conference. After this conference, we must begin to work seriously and earnestly in order to translate the results of our discussions into reality and to further advance our scientific and technical activities. In order to turn the scientific and technical revolution into the linchpin of the agricultural front, the scientific and revolutionary spirit must be reflected in the leadership of all party and administrative committee echelons and in all activities of each scientific and technical cadre.

Scientific and technical workers must advance vigorously; play well their role as the core of the scientific and technical revolution; display initiative and creativity; develop their spirit of socialist cooperation, their revolutionary and scientific spirit, and their intellectual integrity; maintain solidarity; and strive to become revolutionary fighters on the scientific front.

With our strong determination and ardent zeal, and under the leadership of the party, we will certainly succeed in advancing the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture, thereby making worthy contributions to fulfilling the task of achieving extraordinary agricultural development laid down by the party Central Committee, and eventually turning agriculture into the real basis for developing industry and allowing it to fill its major role in the building of an ever more modern agroindustrial economy for the entire country.

By so doing, we will act upon President Ho's teaching: Science must spring from production and serve production and the masses so as to increase labor productivity, constantly improve the people's living conditions and insure victory for socialism.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER RADIO COMMENTARY REFUTES POL POT CHARGES

OW141112Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Station commentary]

[Text] The prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Pol Pot, has slandered Vietnam again. His latest attacks were made in an interview with Kampuchea's news agency on 12 April. What was so surprising was to hear Pol Pot talking about the solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The Kampuchean leader even went to the length of appealing to Vietnam to accept Kampuchea's friendship.

Our commentator says: For nearly 3 years, all people have heard from Phnom Penh is insult, saber rattling and expressions of national hatred. During this period, large-scale Kampuchean armed forces, heavily equipped with modern weapons, have launched constant attacks along the whole border, massacring Vietnamese civilians.

The Kampuchean authorities can no longer carry on criminal acts at their own will. Their anti-Vietnam policy and anti-Vietnam activities have invited upon themselves strong popular condemnation and opposition. The two documents made public by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on the facts about the border issue and the Indochinese federation problem have helped the public recognize who are the real culprits. Vietnam's good will has won worldwide public approval and support.

Kampuchea's rulers are leading their country to greater isolation. That's why Pol Pot had to talk about solidarity and friendship on 12 April. The Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam have so far not only accepted but also honored the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Kampuchean people, considering them a necessity and a cause they have done their best to preserve and develop.

During the interview, Pol Pot also mentioned what he called Kampuchea's stand on the settlement of the current situation. He wants Vietnam to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea as well as the right of the Kampuchean Government to decide its own affairs. Mr Pol Pot said Kampuchea only wants to live peacefully within its current borders and always hopes to be friendly with all its neighbors.

It seems that Mr Pol Pot had no chance to study Vietnam's three-point proposal of 5 February 1978 before making this statement. All that Mr Pol Pot wished for had been mentioned by the Government of the SRV in its three-point proposal. Such points are: that the two sides meet at once to discuss and conclude a treaty in which they undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within the existing borders, that the two sides will end at once all hostile military activities in the border areas and the armed forces of each side will withdraw 5 km within their respective territory, and that the two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

Should Mr Pol Pot and the Phnom Penh authorities recognize their mistakes and deem it necessary to restore the friendship and solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, all the problems concerning the relations between the two countries can be and will be settled without using the press or anyone else. The friendship between the two countries can be restored as proposed by the worldwide-approved proposals of the Government of the SRV, that is, to negotiate so as to solve all problems in a spirit of fraternal friendship.

#### BRIEFS

YOUTH AID SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION--Hanoi, 4 Apr--More than 30,000 members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other young people in Ho Chi Minh City are taking part in abolishing capitalist trade and shifting capitalist traders to productive work. In the past 12 days, more than 3,000 union members and other youths have been commended for their help to the administration. About 1,000 have been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and some 3,000 others to the youth federation for their outstanding services. Of the 30 outstanding union members and youths, 6 are from capitalist families. They have painstakingly explained the state policy to their parents and helped the latter to inventory stocks correctly. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]



## THAI FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS ASEAN TOUR IN JAKARTA

BK131243Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun arrived in Jakarta today on an unscheduled visit to Indonesia. The Thai foreign minister, who was accompanied by an aide, was received at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Director-General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Affairs Department Surjono Darusman.

Before meeting his Thai guest, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told newsmen he had not yet learned the purpose of Foreign Minister Uppadit's sudden visit. Bangkok reports say that Uppadit's visit to Indonesia forms the first leg of his tour of the other four ASEAN countries to explain Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's visit to the PRC last week. Uppadit is to inform Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines about PRC support for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia as stated by CCP Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at their meeting with General Kriangsak in Peking.

## Holds Talks With Mochtar

BK140929Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0746 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Apr (ANTARA)--Visiting Thai Foreign Minister Dr. Uppadit Pachariyangkun forwarded results of Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan's recent visit to the People's Republic of China to his Indonesian counterpart, Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, at the latter's office at Pejambon here Thursday afternoon.

Accompanied by Director-General for Political Affairs of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Owat Suthiwart-Naruphut, and Secretary of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dr. Pracha, Minister Uppadit arrived here Thursday for a 1-day working visit to this country to explain results of the premier's visit to China. On Friday, the Thai minister is scheduled to continue his visit to Singapore, enroute to Kuala Lumpur and Manila, for the same purposes.

Dr Uppadit told the press moments after his 3-hour meeting with Minister Kusumaatmadja that according to consensus, an ASEAN member country should inform its colleagues of any significant move made toward countries outside the regional association. In answer to a press question, Dr. Uppadit said the Chinese Government had supported the ASEAN concept of making the Southeast Asian region a zone of peace. According to Dr. Uppadit, the Chinese Government also has expressed willingness to maintain diplomatic relations with all ASEAN countries. So far only three of the five ASEAN member countries have promoted diplomatic relations with People's China, namely Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. He said the Chinese Government was eager to reopen its diplomatic channels with two other ASEAN countries--Indonesia and Singapore. People's China, according to Dr. Uppadit, appreciates the commonly accepted five principles for harmonious coexistence among the countries concerned, especially that of non interference in each others' internal affairs.

During the meeting Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun was also accompanied by Thai Ambassador to Indonesia Thaloengchai Chatprasoet. Minister Kusumaatmadja at the occasion was accompanied by Director-General for Political Affairs Surjono Darusman, Director-General for Overseas Economic, Social and Cultural Relations Gusti Rusli Noor and Director-General for Security of Overseas Relations Adenan.

Minister Kusumaatmadja confirmed that Indonesia had intended to normalise diplomatic relations with People's China, preparations for which had now been made. He said, however, that there were still several problems to be settled prior to reopening relations once abruptly cut off in connection with the communist-inspired coup known as G/30 S in 1967.

Among the principle issues still under consideration is the problem of Overseas Chinese, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said, adding that "we want neither those of double citizenship" nor "double loyalty among our people."

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja pointed to efforts now being made by the minister of justice to establish regulations on census and citizenship. "All of those efforts need a relatively long time to complete," Mochtar said, adding that normalisation of relations with People's China can be initiated only after completion of regulations concerned.

#### MOCHTAR TO ATTEND ISLAMIC, NONALINED MEETINGS

BK131621Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja will lead an Indonesian delegation to the 4-day ninth foreign minister's conference of Islamic countries opening in Dakar, Senegal, on 24 April. The main topics on the conference agenda include the Middle East issue, the worsening Palestinian problem and the situation in the southern Philippines.

The conference will also take up matters related to increasing economic and trade cooperation between Islamic countries, the Islamic Development Bank, law of the sea, an international Islamic news agency and socio-cultural subjects.

After attending the Islamic conference, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja is scheduled to visit Kabul, Afghanistan, to attend a meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries on 6 May.

#### PPP, JOURNALISTS SEEK DETAILS ON DJUNAIDI ARREST

BK140953Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0730 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 13 Apr (ANTARA)--Mahbub Djunaidi, a leading columnist and Executive Board member of the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP), has been detained on the authority of the attorney general on the basis of reports and at the request of the order and security command (Kopkamtib) on criminal and subversive charges, Sadili Sastrawidjaja, deputy attorney general for operation affairs, told journalists here today.

Sadili said Djunaidi was being detained for interrogation, in accordance with procedures. The explanation was given by Sadili to central executive board members of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), who called on him this morning to enquire about the detention of Mahbub Djunaidi. Mahbub Djunaidi is also chairman of the honorary board of PWI. Mahbub Djunaidi was taken into custody together with Professor Ismail Suny, rector of Muhammadiyah University and professor at the faculty of law of the University of Indonesia and Sutomo, more popularly known as Bung Tomo.

Lt. Col. Anas Malik, information officer of the special security command of Jakarta Raya, yesterday confirmed the three were under custody but declined further comment.

He referred reporters enquiring about it to the attorney general whose men had picked them up on Tuesday night.

The PWI executives who called on the attorney general's office were Chairman Harmoko and Secretary-General Sunardi D.M. They asked Sadili whether the detention of Mahbub Djunaidi and anything to do with his articles in the newspapers. "Just wait for the results of the interrogation because Mr. Mahbub Djunaidi is still being interrogated," Sadili replied.

In a release to the press the PWI said that the central executive board of the association would wait until the conclusion of the interrogation, after which it would contact Attorney General Ali Said, who is now out of town on a working tour.

Lt. Col. Anas Malik, when questioned by ANTARA this morning, said the arrests were carried out by the attorney general's office and all questions regarding their detention should be directed to the attorney general. It was also learned that an official statement would be issued by the attorney general about the detention of the three leaders as soon as possible.

Also calling on the attorney general's office for enquiries about the detention of Mahbub Djunaidi was Imron Rosjadi S.H., a board member of PPP.

#### BRIEFS

**LIGHT TRANSPORT PLANE**--Jakarta, 10 Apr--The Indonesian National Aeronautics and Space Institute (Lapan) is planning to build a research plane prototype--XT-400, at its Rumpin workshop in Bogor. The XT-400, a light transport plane to be designed and assembled by Indonesian technicians, will be able to take off and land on a short airstrip. Following the opening of the Rumpin workshop on Sunday, Lapan Chairman Salatun told ANTARA that construction of the XT-400 aircraft was to prove the capability of the institute. Upon success, production of such light planes will be entrusted to a national aircraft company. Sugito, the project officer, said the XT-400 would have many purposes--as a short distance passenger plane, air ambulance, aerial survey or cargo aircraft. It could also be used as a military aircraft and reconnaissance plane. It will be similar to the Britten-Norman Islander, a 10 seat twin-engined aircraft. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0752 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK]

**EXPERIMENTAL EARTH STATION**--Jakarta, 11 Apr--Lapan (the National Aeronautics and Space Institute) has completed building the first experimental earth station in Indonesia to be used for space communication research in Rancabungur, Bogor. Head of Lapan's teledefusion project, Ir E. Yamin, disclosing this to the press at the Lapan Dirgantara Technological Centre at Rumpin, Bogor, last Sunday, said the earth station has a parabolic antenna diameter of 6.3 meters. He said the station, built by Lapan's own experts and technicians in just two and a half months, was to function as an experimental and research unit for the development of a teledefusion system in space communication. The station was designed to be used, not just to receive but also to transmit signals, through a satellite called Symphony, a joint West German-French project, now positioned at 49 degrees east longitude. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0706 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK]

**KALIMANTAN EXPORTS**--In 1977 Central Kalimantan exported \$92,513,500 worth of logs and sawn timber and other commodities, an increase of 33 percent over the 1976 export value of about \$69 million. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK] In February West Kalimantan exported 97,130 cubic meters of timber, including more than 15,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and more than 81,000 cubic meters of logs, to Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore and Europe. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK]

## ARMED FORCES LINK 'SUBVERSIVE PLOT' WITH LABAN PROTEST

OW131216Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 13 Apr (AFP)--The Philippine armed forces said today they had uncovered a plot by subversives to stir up violence and chaos in Manila and nearby provinces this weekend and called on the populace to stay indoors in case of disorders.

A Defense Department announcement linked the plot with the announced plans by opposition groups here to stage another "noise demonstration" on Saturday night to protest alleged frauds and terrorism in the 7 April Philippine parliamentary elections. The plot uncovered by the Metropolitan Manila Military Command (Metrocom) supposedly calls for the creation of "violence and chaos" in greater Manila and in different parts of the central Luzon region north of here. The announcement said Metrocom and the police forces were on "continuous alert" and would put down any civil disturbance.

The Defense Department said it had received a report from Metrocom Commander Brig Gen Prospero Olivas saying mimeographed notices were being circulated anew in the capital, appealing to residents to join another noise protest tomorrow and Saturday to start at 9 p.m. The announcement advised the public to remain calm and go about their normal business but said that in case of public disorders they should "stay indoors so that the law enforcement agencies may be able to restore order expeditiously." It said the military and police were fully capable of providing a "protective umbrella" to the population.

## Marcos: Security Forces on Alert

OW140544Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 14 Apr--The Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said today the armed forces were on alert to quell a communist plot to sow widespread violence in Manila tonight and said rumors this capital would be burned were designed to foment mass hysteria. Speaking at a news conference, Mr Marcos linked four opposition candidates in the recent parliamentary elections with the underground Maoist-oriented communist party, and said they had apparently all gone into hiding.

## COMELEC OFFICIALS, GENERALS RECEIVE DEATH THREATS

OW140952Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 14 Apr (AFP)--The watchdog Philippine Commission on Elections [Comelec] today bared an alleged plot by "radical groups" to assassinate five top Comelec officials in the wake of the 7 April parliamentary elections. Comelec Chairman Leonardo Perez said in a published report he and his four commissioners have been threatened with death by "some partisan elements" either through phone calls or letters. These elements, he added, could be followers of opposition candidates who lost in last week's elections to 200-seat Interim National Assembly in which the government party won overwhelmingly particularly in metro Manila.

Four armed forces generals also have been marked for assassination, Mr Perez said quoting intelligence reports from Comelec's security force. But he did not elaborate. The motive for the death threats was not known, but the Comelec chief suspected that Comelec officials were being blamed for the defeat of the opposition candidates. "We are only preserving the will of the people and we will see to it that it prevails", Chairman Perez stressed.



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